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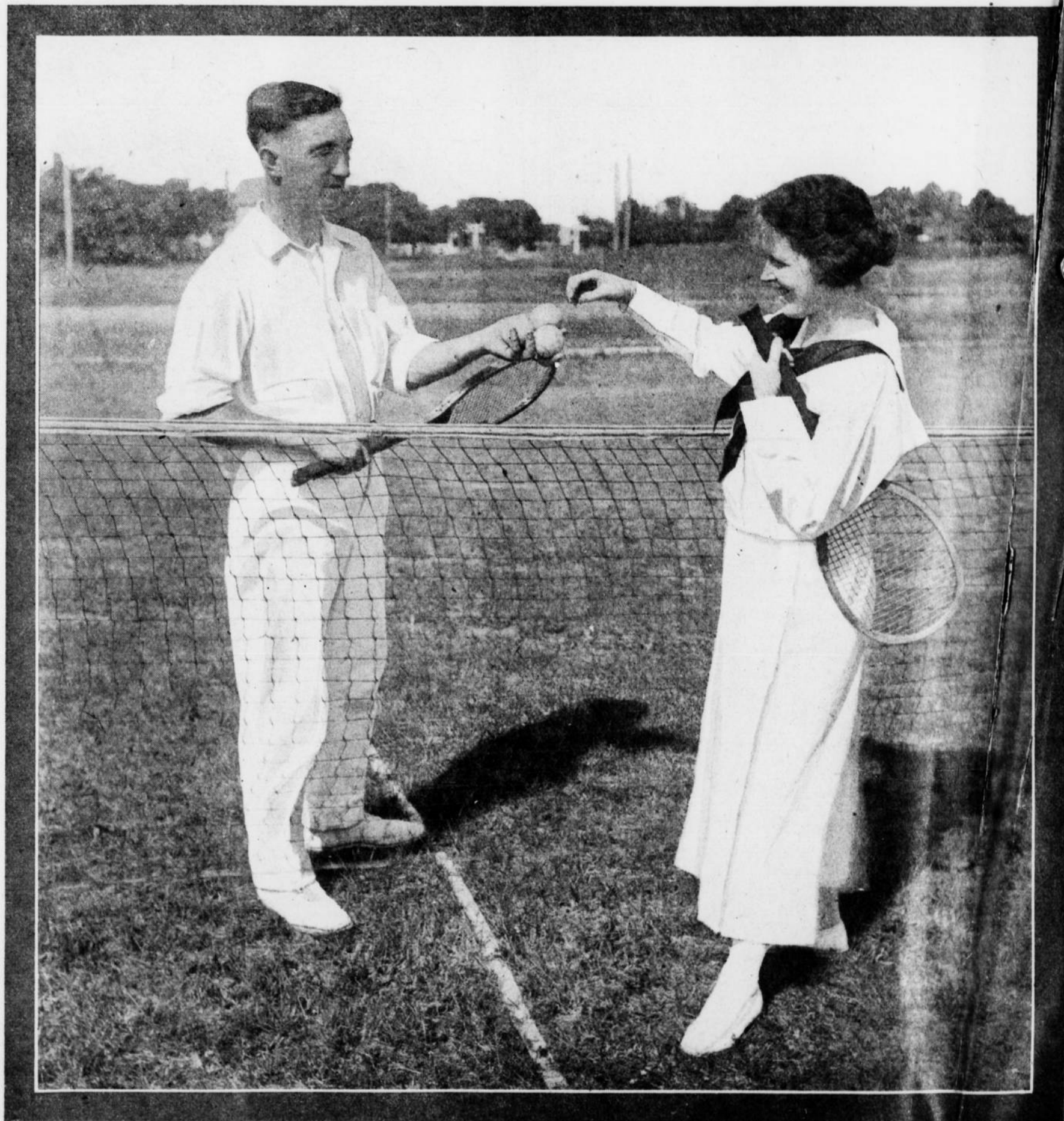
# THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg, Man.

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June 14, 1922



OPPONENTS FOR THE HOUR

Photo by Jessop

JUNE HOUSEHOLD NUMBER



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Head Office - WINNIPEG

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## THE STANDARD BANK OF CANADA

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TOTAL ASSETS OVER EIGHTY-THREE MILLIONS

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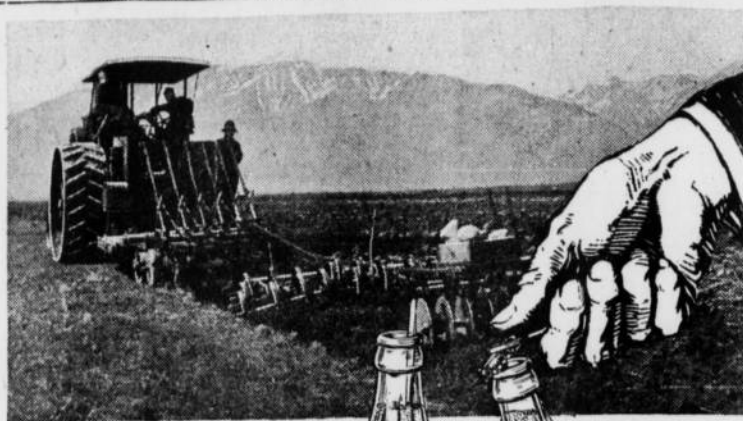
## Delays --

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On Tuesday, Mr. Meighen re-started the debate and proceeded to make deadly use of the ammunition with which the Liberals by their platform and performances had furnished him. After he

On Friday seven speakers, all Progressives, unburdened their souls to somewhat deserted benches. What was the best speech of the day and one of the best of the debate came from T. W. Bird, of Nelson, who found the Liberalism of the King government in sorry contrast to the Liberalism of Cobden, Bright, Gladstone and Campbell-Bannerman. The budget furnished clear proof that the common people had very little to expect from its efforts at tariff revision and were for the moment completely in the grip of the great industrial corporations. Mr. Brethern, of Peterboro, declared his dislike of the budget, and stated that instead of the iniquitous increase of the sales tax the business profits and luxury taxes should have been revived. John Morrison, of Weyburn, dealt with the high price of farm implements in the West, and complained that while he could only get \$1.00 for a cow hide, he had to pay \$12

Continued on Page 31



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# Imperial Bank of Canada



## Forty-seventh Annual Meeting of Shareholders

The Annual General Meeting of the Imperial Bank of Canada was held at the Head Office, in Toronto, on Thursday, 25th of May, 1922. The Directors' Report and Statement of Affairs of the Bank for the year ending 29th of April, 1922, were presented as follows:

### THE REPORT

The Directors have pleasure in presenting to the Shareholders the Forty-seventh Annual Report and Balance Sheet of the affairs of the Bank as on 29th April, 1922, together with Statement of profit and Loss Account showing the result of the operations for the year.

The balance at credit of Profit and Loss Account brought forward from last year was..... \$1,171,839.60

The net profits for the year, after deducting charges of management, Auditors' fees and interest due depositors and after making provision for bad and doubtful debts and for rebate on bills under discount were..... 1,265,838.64

Making a total at credit of Profit and Loss Account of..... \$2,437,678.24

This amount has been appropriated as follows:

Dividends at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum.....	\$ 840,000.00
Special Bonus of 1 per cent. for the year.....	70,000.00
Annual Contributions to Officers' Pension and Guarantee Funds.....	42,500.00
Reserved for Bank Premises.....	200,000.00
Dominion Government Taxes Paid and Estimated.....	110,000.00
Balance of Account Carried Forward.....	1,175,178.24
	<u>\$2,437,678.24</u>

During the year branches of the Bank have been opened at Jasper, Alberta; Harding, Manitoba; and Tottenham, Ontario. The following branches have been closed: In Alberta—Bittern Lake; Edmonton, 124th Street; Friedenstal; Leslieville. In Ontario—Ramore; Union; Welland South. In Quebec—St. Jovite Station. In Saskatchewan—Cando; Carlton.

It is with great regret that your Directors have to record the death during the year of the General Manager, Mr. William Moffat, also of Mr. Edward Hay, formerly General Manager and latterly a Director. Both these officers devoted practically their entire business careers to the service of the Bank.

Mr. A. E. Phipps, formerly Assistant General Manager, has been appointed General Manager, and Mr. G. D. Boulton, formerly Chief Inspector, and Mr. H. T. Jaffray, formerly Western Superintendent, have been appointed Assistant General Managers. The vacancy in the Board has been filled by the appointment of Mr. John W. Hobbs.

Your Directors feel it would be more convenient to the Shareholders to hold the Annual Meeting in future in November in place of April as heretofore, and a By-law changing the date of the Annual Meeting will be submitted to you for your approval.

The Head Office and Branches of the Bank, now numbering 212, have in accordance with the custom been carefully inspected during the year, and the Auditors appointed by you have also made their examinations as required by law. Their Report and Certificate is attached to the Balance Sheet.

The Directors have again pleasure in testifying to the efficient and satisfactory manner in which the officers of the Bank have discharged their respective duties during the year.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Peleg Howland, President.

#### LIABILITIES

Notes of the Bank in circulation.....	\$ 9,851,139.00
Deposits not bearing interest.....	\$20,091,430.00
Deposits bearing interest, including interest accrued to date of Statement.....	78,341,272.73
	<u>98,432,702.73</u>
Balances due to other Banks in Canada.....	543,002.74
Due to Banks and Banking Correspondents in the United Kingdom.....	12,486.97
Deposits by and Balances due to Banks elsewhere than in Canada and the United Kingdom.....	491,554.56
Acceptances under Letters of Credit (as per contra).....	100,700.00
	<u>1,147,744.27</u>
Total Liabilities to the Public.....	<u>\$109,431,586.00</u>
Capital Stock paid in.....	7,000,000.00
Reserve Fund Account.....	\$7,500,000.00
Dividend No. 127 (payable 1st May, 1922) for three months at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum.....	210,000.00
Bonus of 1 per cent. for the year, payable May 1st, 1922.....	70,000.00
Balance of Profit and Loss Account carried forward.....	1,175,178.24
	<u>8,955,178.24</u>
	<u>\$125,386,764.24</u>

#### ASSETS

Current Coin held by the Bank.....	\$ 1,802,073.42
Dominion Government Notes.....	12,804,066.25
	<u>\$14,606,139.67</u>
Deposit in the Central Gold Reserves.....	4,002,533.32
Deposit with the Minister for the purposes of the Circulation Fund.....	369,040.47
Notes of other Banks.....	998,045.00
Cheques on other Banks.....	5,680,686.64
Balances due by other Banks in Canada.....	397,580.57
Due from Banks and Banking Correspondents in the United Kingdom.....	262,052.40
Due from Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada and the United Kingdom.....	2,013,825.77
	<u>\$28,329,903.84</u>
Dominion and Provincial Government Securities, not exceeding market value.....	\$14,153,700.38
Canadian Municipal Securities and British, Foreign, and Colonial Public Securities other than Canadian.....	1,479,770.71
Railway and other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks, not exceeding market value.....	857,016.41
	<u>16,490,487.50</u>
Loans to Provincial Governments.....	\$1,044,902.40
Loans to Cities, Towns, Municipalities and School Districts.....	7,000,827.59
Call and Short Loans (not exceeding thirty days) in Canada on Bonds, Debentures and Stocks.....	3,964,800.91
Call and Short Loans (not exceeding thirty days) elsewhere than in Canada.....	1,800,000.00
	<u>13,810,530.90</u>
Other Current Loans and Discounts in Canada (less rebate of interest).....	\$58,630,922.24
Liabilities of Customers under Letters of Credit (as per contra).....	59,151,220.62
Overdue Debts (estimated loss provided for).....	100,700.00
Real Estate (other than Bank premises).....	352,154.45
Mortgages on Real Estate sold by the Bank.....	552,616.33
Bank Premises, at not more than cost, less amounts written off.....	408,026.70
	<u>5,521,006.30</u>
Other Assets not included in the foregoing.....	670,117.60
	<u>\$125,386,764.24</u>

PELEG HOWLAND, President

#### AUDITORS' REPORT TO SHAREHOLDERS

A. E. PHIPPS, General Manager

We have compared the above Balance Sheet with the books and accounts at the Chief Office of Imperial Bank of Canada and with the certified returns received from its Branches, and after checking the cash and verifying the securities at the Chief Office and certain of the principal Branches on 29th April, 1922, we certify that in our opinion such Balance Sheet exhibits a true and correct view of the Bank's affairs according to the best of our information, the explanations given to us and as shown by the books of the Bank.

In addition to the examinations mentioned, the cash and securities at the Chief Office and certain of the principal Branches were checked and verified by us during the year and found to be in accord with the books of the Bank.

All information and explanations required have been given to us and all transactions of the Bank which have come under our notice have, in our opinion, been within the powers of the Bank.

Toronto, 17th May, 1922.

G. T. CLARKSON, F.C.A.  
R. J. DILWORTH, F.C.A.  
of Clarkson, Gordon & Dilworth.

The President in his address reviewed general business conditions, and the General Manager explained the various items and changes in the Balance Sheet. The Report was adopted unanimously and other customary motions made and carried.

Mr. G. T. Clarkson, F.C.A., Toronto, and Mr. R. J. Dilworth, F.C.A., Toronto, were appointed Auditors until the next Annual General Meeting.

The Scrutineers appointed at the Meeting reported the following Shareholders duly elected as Directors: Peleg Howland, Wm. Hamilton Merritt, M.D.; Sir James Aikens, K.C.; John Northway, Lieut-Col. J. F. Michie, Sir James Woods, Frank A. Rolph, R. S. Waldie, George C. Heintzman, J. W. Hobbs.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, Mr. Peleg Howland was re-elected President and Dr. Wm. Hamilton Merritt Vice-President of the Bank.

Peleg Howland, President.

A. E. Phipps, General Manager.



# The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, June 14, 1922

## The Issue is Clear

The debate on the budget has made one thing about the present House of Commons perfectly clear. There is in the House but one low-tariff party and that is the Progressive. One after another Liberal members have risen in their places and repudiated the tariff plank in their party's platform and declared for protection. The Liberal party stands today where it stood during the entire fifteen years it was in office. It will tinker with the tariff, but it will not make reductions that amount to anything. Quebec Liberalism, so the Quebec members, including the great Sir Lomer Gouin, told the House, stands for the Laurier tariff policy. The Laurier tariff policy is the Fielding policy, and the Fielding policy has always been a protective policy. Mr. Fielding himself has put that beyond dispute.

The course for the Progressives with regard to the budget is plain. If the attitude of the government had been that it had not had the time to work out a fiscal policy in which substantial reductions of the tariff would be met by some new direct impost, there would have been reasonable ground for the Progressives to accept the budget as the best that could be done in the circumstances and to accept pledges for the future, but with the bulk of the Liberal party frankly avowing themselves protectionist and shamelessly repudiating the platform of the party, the Progressives have no option consistent with honor but to vote against the budget.

The Progressives promised the government co-operation in matters that were consistent with their platform and principles. They have given that co-operation and have steadily refused to play any party game. That co-operation might have been had on the budget had it appeared as an honest effort to carry out the Liberal platform. The party has made it plain that there was and will be no such effort. The Liberal platform has been torn up by the party. The party no longer makes even profession of low-tariff policy. It is as protectionist as the Conservative party and, indeed, it may be predicted that before the session closes it will be demonstrated to the Progressives that they need not look for anything from either of the old political parties. Freight rates, the Wheat Board, the tariff—these were the outstanding questions in which the Progressives were vitally interested. On not one can they expect support from the old political parties. On all they will find both arrayed against them.

That is the situation, and it calls loudly to the farmers to strengthen their organizations. It promises a long and a stiff fight, and without thorough organization the farmers will be helpless in the grip of vested interest. It is now as plain as anything in politics can be that the Progressives stand alone as the representatives of the square deal, and that when the occasion demands it the two old political parties will unite to maintain the interests of the privileged few. Against that combination with unlimited wealth behind it nothing will prevail but the sturdy, efficiently organized determination of the farmers themselves.

## Manitoba Politics

Over thirty candidates have now been nominated by U.F.M. conventions, and, in the rural constituencies at least, the campaign in Manitoba is beginning to make headway. At this time of writing (Saturday) there has been no official intimation of

the date of the election, but it is understood that it will be about the middle of July. The real work at the present time lies in organization, and the reports in that connection are very encouraging. There has been a considerable accession of membership to the U.F.M., and the conventions that have been held testify to the earnestness with which the farmers are regarding the political situation. It is to be noticed that the particular kind of criticism which the old parties are directing at the U.F.M. is awakening neither animosity nor resentment; it is simply creating amusement. There is a feeling of strength among the farmers which lifts them above the pettiness of party politics. To the charge of seeking a selfish class interest they know they have a sufficient answer in the declared purposes of their organization. The inclusion of political action among the activities of the U.F.M. was but a step further in the development of associational life and is in accord with the trend of modern political ideas.

The formation of a Progressive Association in Winnipeg may also be taken as a sign of the times and the desire to get away from rigid partisanship. Some criticism has been directed at this association because its membership includes some who have been intimately connected with one or other of the old parties. That kind of criticism was to be expected: it is of the essence of partyism to maintain that a change of opinion implies dishonesty and ulterior motives. That is why Liberals and Conservatives of the unbending type believe that because the Progressive movement is made up of people who at one time were either Liberals or Conservatives, therefore it will ultimately break up again into Liberals and Conservatives. It is a forlorn hope. The break-up of the party system is due in part to the particular economic conditions of the time, and there is more likely to be an increase instead of a decrease of political groups. That is the universal tendency and criticising it in the terms of a two-party system is simply butting one's head against a stone wall. It is one of the things that will not get a person anywhere.

## The C.N.P. Agreement

The very able presentation of the case for the re-establishment of the Crow's Nest Pass agreement by H. J. Symington, acting on behalf of the governments of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, awakened in the special parliamentary committee a consciousness of the intricacy of the task they have in hand and thoroughly dispelled a growing disposition in the committee to regard as unanswerable the case put forward by the railways. Throughout the hearing of evidence on this matter, there has been a tendency on the part of some members of the committee to look upon the demand of the West for the retention of the Crow's Nest Pass agreement as merely an exhibition of sectional self-interest; Mr. Symington showed very clearly that it was not only in the interest of the West but in the interest of the Dominion that the agreement be retained, and his vigorous challenging of the evidence of both Mr. Beatty and Mr. Hanna, and his capable analysis of the value and the effect of the agreement with regard to the whole structure of freight rates so impressed the committee that it decided to hear experts from the Railway Commission upon the evidence submitted by Mr. Symington.

Mr. Symington, in his evidence, summar-

ized the case for retention of the agreement in the following terms:

1. Canada made a contract with the Canadian Pacific Railway and paid the consideration in full, and the benefits which may accrue to Canada cannot (in the language of Mr. Beatty) with propriety be taken away.

2. The East has maximum protection by reason of water competition and American rail competition. The West has no maximum protection except that which was bought and paid for under statutory agreement.

3. The maximum protection to the East is a continuing one; the maximum protection in the West is only effective when rates are higher than the traffic can possibly bear.

4. Grain rates under the Crow's Nest Pass agreement will pay reasonable profits to the railways and are from 7 per cent. to 40 per cent. higher than rates in 1917 and for many years previous.

5. Disparity in favor of the West will not be created, but some of the disparity against the West will under present conditions be relieved.

6. Eastern rates will automatically come down as a result of American reductions.

7. The Crow's Nest Pass rates will only be a protecting maximum until normal times return—normal rates are below these rates.

8. We have tried rates above this maximum with disastrous effect. We suggest it is time to try operating under lower grain rates.

9. Rates without traffic are useless.

10. Grain rates have borne more than their share of railway financing.

11. The abolition of this maximum provided by the agreement would completely change the whole theory and structure of the Railway Act, the policy of which was settled after careful preparatory study.

This puts the case for the Crow's Nest Pass agreement in a nutshell, and Mr. Symington amply supported each proposition by fact and figures drawn from the actual records of the railways. It was in vain that members of the committee endeavored to shake his evidence, and in the end the committee felt compelled to send out an S.O.S. call to the Railway Commission. The committee had at least realized that there is more involved in the Crow's Nest Pass agreement than was generally thought in the East, and that realization may be the beginning of both wisdom and justice.

## Liberalism and Protection

When the Liberal platform adopted in 1919 was being discussed in the press, the Montreal Journal of Commerce, under the editorship of Hon. W. S. Fielding, editorially declared that it was "a platform to get in on." It disapproved of the tariff planks in the platform and said so in no equivocal way. There was a little doubt at the time whether the opinions expressed by the Journal of Commerce represented the personal opinion of Mr. Fielding, but Mr. Fielding has now set all doubts at rest. He does not approve of the tariff policy adopted by the convention of the Liberal party.

In the course of his speech on the budget Mr. Meighen stated that the minister of finance had endorsed the tariff policy adopted by the Liberal convention in 1919. Mr. Fielding in reply said: "My honorable friend has no authority for that statement; I may tell him he is mistaken. I have never voted for the tariff items of the Liberal platform and never concealed the fact that I did not approve of the platform in that respect."

That is clear and plain. Mr. Fielding is no longer under false colors at least. He does not approve and did not endorse the tariff policy upon which the Liberal party—his party—appealed to the electorate. That party is successful at the polls and it promptly appoints as minister of finance one whom it knows to be opposed to its tariff policy and one who would oppose the implementing of



pledges given with regard to the tariff. Mr. Fielding has also shown why the Liberal party, elected on almost a free trade platform in 1896, marked time on the tariff during the whole of the fifteen years it was in office, and he has also shown why nothing in the shape of substantial tariff reductions can be expected from a Liberal government. Mr. Fielding is as strong a supporter of protection as any openly avowed protectionist, but he is less candid about it.

### Freedom the Better Way

When the late unlamented Conservative government at Ottawa passed an amendment to the Criminal Code, in 1919, making it a criminal offence for a person to hold certain political opinions and an amendment to the Immigration Act giving an executive official authority to deport persons holding such opinions without trial, it did something which it is going to be very difficult to undo. Those amendments were passed when Ottawa was feeling somewhat panicky over the events in connection with the Winnipeg strike, and the effort to get them removed from the statute book is encountering an opposition that is a forcible reminder of how easy it is to lose hard-won rights.

Speaking in the special committee which is considering the bills to repeal these particular sections of the Criminal Code and the Immigration Act, A. B. Hudson, M.P. for Winnipeg South, said: "I do not have much sympathy with laws which penalize a man for expressing opinions good or bad. If sedition is to be talked, it is better that it should be talked openly." That is good, sound democratic doctrine. Sedition is one of those offences that can be made to cover almost any opinion in politics. At one time it was sedition and punishable as such to criticize the government or even to publish what was said in the House of Commons. It was illegal

not so long ago for the common people to have any opinions that did not gibe with those professed by the ruling class. It was illegal for the common people to form associations for either political or economic purposes, illegal to meet for the purpose of discussing political subjects, illegal to speak or write on political subjects. Men have suffered repeated judicial penalties, have been transported as common criminals for daring to express opinions that are universally held today. But because men so dared democracy has marched on, and, because that march can have no end, efforts to proscribe political opinions must be as vigorously resisted today as they were by those who sought for something better than the prevailing order in the past.

Freedom of speech is the indispensable condition of progress. It is only by applying the test of reason to all opinions that men can discover what is best. The future cannot be tied down to the present. Forms of government and society change with developing knowledge, and the repression of opinion retards the development and dissemination of knowledge. Give men the liberty to think right and to think wrong and the opportunity is given them to discover the right. Withhold the liberty and they cannot know when they are right and when they are wrong.

The bills repealing the amendments to the Criminal Code and the Immigration Act should be passed. Public opinion and public feeling can take care of all those features of the existing order which it is desirable to retain and of the method for securing progress.

Horatio Bottomley, M.P. and editor of John Bull, is a fine specimen of the political charlatan and the tinselled patriot. He worked the patriotic stunt to the extent of extracting from a few thousand credulous

admirers about three-quarters of a million dollars. Despite his promise to pay it all back, a jury found him guilty of fraud, and in the cool retirement of Wormwood Scrubs, as the compulsory guest of His Majesty for the next seven years, Horatio will have the opportunity and the leisure to figure out closely just where the game of duping the people gets a man. Meanwhile the British House of Commons has declared that Horatio's seat is vacant, thus making room for one who will help and not rob the poor.

When Hon. W. R. Motherwell was seeking election in Regina he was so strong for freight rate reduction that he wanted the chairman of the Board of Railway Commissioners fired right away; now he is prepared to throw away the only guarantee of low rates that the West has—the Crow's Nest Pass agreement. He stood for the Wheat Board; he has done his best to defeat that demand of the farmers. He stood by the tariff policy laid down in the Liberal platform; he has followed his party in repudiating it. The electors of Regina constituency have something to think about in Mr. Motherwell's performances.

H. H. Stevens, who for a few brief hours enjoyed the portfolio of minister of trade and commerce in the Meighen election cabinet, stated during the debate on the budget in the House of Commons, that in the federal election statements were made on the prairies that were "raging with inaccuracies." That is quite true, and the statements were made by Mr. Stevens' friends and Mr. Meighen's supporters.

It is now The Right Honorable William Lyon Mackenzie King, but that will not prevent a whole lot of people believing that he is wrong most of the time.



Starting Something



# Pearls of Paradise

By Kay Cleaver Strahan

IF Nina Bretridge and V'Ona Salisbury had not been "nice girls," playmatey, wholesome girls, Carleton Stafford thought, when he allowed himself to think about them at all, it would have been different. But they had been. Mothers had approved of them. Sisters had shopped and lunched with them. Fathers had called them "my dear."

For Nina there had been excuses. They had both been, perhaps, too young. Though it had not seemed so then, and, if one were honest instead of lenient, it did not seem so even now. At any rate, two weeks after Nina had begged off from coming down for his Junior Prom, the ring Carleton had given her and the announcement of her marriage to Nels Rodersen had arrived by the same mail. The knowledge that Nels was a splendid chap had helped a bit, rather than hurt. Two years later, when Carleton was in France, the news of the Rodersens' divorce reached him. It was that which had brought the bitterness. White little Nina, with her clinging hands and soft, shy kisses, whom he had believed in as he believed in sacred things, was incapable of being true to anyone. Nina was dishonorable.

And then, laughing and sparkling, V'Ona had come into his life and, still laughing and sparkling, had gone out of it. V'Ona, too, was dishonorable. Even her final apparent truth, "I thought I could marry for money, Carl dear, but I find I can't," could not save her from that. So, as a salve for his heart, and as a concession to the two girls whom he had loved, Carleton denied honor to all women. Lavishly, though a trifle scornfully, he attributed to them charm and wisdom and kindness, and even humor; but, when he came to the sterner essentials of right living, he stopped, because between him and other men who think and talk in that manner about women there were these differences: he did not talk, and, thoroughly and whole-mindedly, he believed his judgments were true judgments. Nowhere, in the deepest recess of his mind, was hidden the hope or the confidence that sometime, somewhere, he would find a woman who possessed sound moral principles and lived up to them.

When, therefore, in the following year he met Kathleen Palmer, he at first refused and then explained the instant tugging appeal she held for him. The explanation was easier than the refusal and more successful.

Their situation was a romantic one. As he reviewed it, it seemed to lack none of the standard elements of dramatic and fictional romances. He was rich—at least his income was pleasantly adequate—and she was poor. King Cophetua and the Beggarmaid. Though that brought quick blushes because of its involvement of condescension. The enmity between the families: Romeo and Juliet (a trifle overdrawn, since it was only his uncle, Simeon Burkell, who either knew or disliked the Palmer sisters). There were, so far as he knew, no rivals lurking; but the fact that he and she were rivals seemed to supply the old theme and give to it an added piquancy. And the time: spring, with its lovely lengthening days. And the setting: their rose gardens, divided only by a box hedge, in a beautiful suburban village, beautifully named Rosearcata. True, Carleton ad-

mitted, a different girl might have made the situation difficult by choosing to regard their rivalry as a bitter contention instead of a superlative jest.

Simmered down it came to this. Rosearcata's chief civic pride was its roses. Each year in June an exhibition was held and to the amateur rose-grower who offered for display the most perfect specimens of roses a grand prize of two hundred dollars was awarded. At the first exhibition, and for nine years after that, Simeon Burkell's blush pink Marjorie Drees had won the prize for him. For the last two years Kathleen Palmer's flame-colored Lady Hillstones had triumphed. She fully intended to have them triumph again this year. Simeon Burkell had resolved that they should not.

In February, just at the time when his roses needed the most careful attention as to uncovering, pruning and spraying, Mr. Burkell had fallen down his front steps and broken his hip. His distrust and suspicion of all professional gardeners amounted to an obsession. So, after a week of raging and cursing, he sent a letter to his nephew, Carleton Stafford, the one person in the world who had managed, in spite of the old man's selfishness and bad temper, to retain a slight affection for him.

He had tried to make the letter a command, underlaid with threats of disinheritance. Fortunately for him, he had failed, and had succeeded in producing a pathetic appeal for aid which Carleton could scarcely have refused had he wished to. But he had not wished to. He had spent several summers with his uncle in Rosearcata and, of late, after France and after V'Ona, he had found his thoughts straying rather yearningly toward the peace and quaint, quiet charm of the place. He loved roses and rose-culture less passionately, but no less sincerely, than did Mr. Burkell. His own business affairs had gone shockingly, humiliatingly well during his absence. It would be good sport, he thought, to go down there and win the first prize for the old gentleman.

It was less than a month after his arrival in Rosearcata when Carleton, listening to his uncle repeating over and over, with the monotony of the very old: "Beaten, was I, by a crook's

daughter and made the laughing stock of the town? Well, we'll see, we'll see! Oh, she was wise. She knew that her gaudy British rose would catch the judges' eyes and win them over from my dainty beauties. I could have beaten her last year with her own flagrant Hillstones, had I cared to, but I'd be ashamed of a prize won with them. Her triumph was one of vulgarity over refinement. Mine shall be one of purity over vulgarity. When the judges compare the slender white buds of my Pearls of Paradise with her fat, daunting things it will be the comparison of a madonna with a wanton. Imported straight to me from Europe—before the quarantine law went into effect, thank fortune!—budded on sturdy briar roots, not another bush in this part of the world, they can't lose!" and then, hearing Kathleen's, "Your poor uncle! When I think of how he is suffering, and how tremendously he wants to win the prize, I do wish I need not be so keen about taking it away from him," found that his good sport had turned into an unpleasant duty which, decently, he could not escape.

It was like Kathleen not to make a secret of the fact that the grand prize meant to her, chiefly, two hundred dollars. Had concealment of their poverty been possible it would have been, doubtless, most gratifying to the Palmer girls. But concealments of that sort are not possible in kindly, meddlesome towns such as Rosearcata.

Carleton knew, as all the town knew, that three years ago Gregory Palmer had come with his two daughters to Rosearcata, had purchased the dilapidated old place adjoining Mr. Burkell's wide, trim acres, and had opened a real estate office in the east wing from which no business had ever been transacted. Six months, and he had committed suicide, leaving his daughters the old place, mortgaged, gossip said, to the hilt; a mere pittance of an income from a life insurance policy, and unsavory rumors concerning an impending investigation by grand jury of certain operations of his, which had been carried on in a distant city, and which explained his hitherto unexplained sojourn in the quiet, hill-hidden village.

Consequently, one evening in April, when Mr. Burkell began on a particularly spleenful tirade against the Palmer

sisters, Carleton interrupted. "That isn't true," he said. "Miss Palmer's objective is not your humiliation. She isn't like that. She'd never wish to humiliate anyone. With her it is a question of needing the extra amount of money, and that is all there is to it."

"Let them get out and work if they need money," growled Mr. Burkell.

"And don't they work?" Carleton was artificially patient about it. "The younger sister has a stenographic position in the city. Miss Palmer makes and keeps a home for her. Also, she raises chickens and sells the eggs and the chicks. She raises vegetables in season and sells them. She makes all of her own and her sister's clothes. I think I have never known of a girl who works as hard as she does."

Unable to meet this fairly, Mr. Burkell met it characteristically: "A crook's daughter!"

"And that," Carleton retorted, "is merely unjust. As you know, the man was Miss Palmer's stepfather."

"One-third to heredity, two-thirds to environment," stated Mr. Burkell, arbitrarily.

"Rot!" exploded Carleton.

The old man gave him a short, keen glance. "So," he said, "you are in love with the young woman?"

A quick contradiction sprang to Carleton's lips, but it remained unuttered. Odd, that he could not state a truth decisively and put an end to his uncle's whining. What was he glibbering about now?

"My Pearls of Paradise, and you promised—"

"Oh, hang your Pearls of Paradise!" Carleton lunged out of the room, through the French windows, on to the balcony.

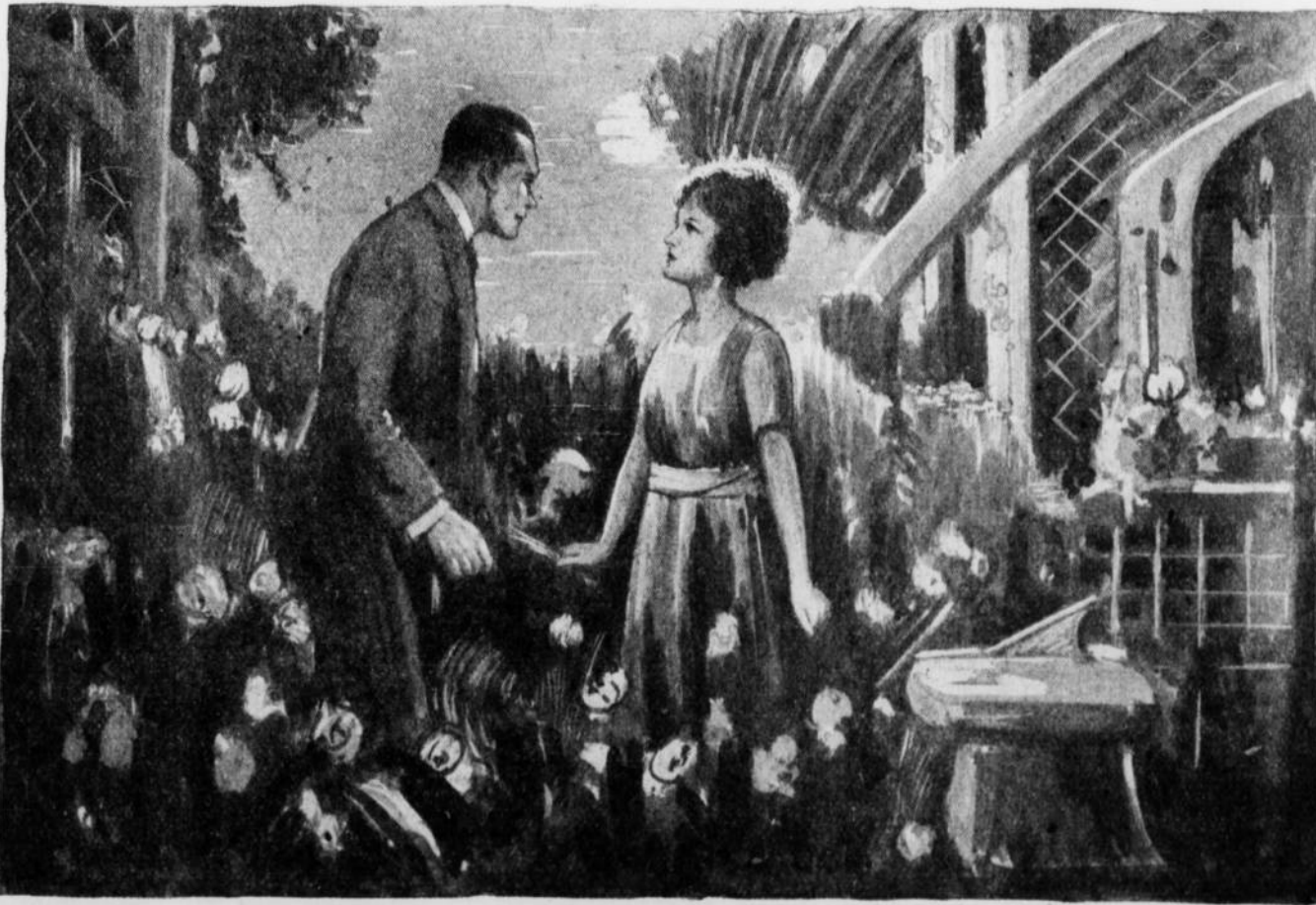
The world was wrapped snugly in the soft blue of April's twilight; the scent of fruit blossoms and of fresh earth was in the air; in the sky was a shining crooked moon accompanied by a single star; and down there in her garden, walking with that boyish grace so peculiarly her own, was Kathleen.

She turned and saw him looking at her. He waited for her smile. It came; not like Nina's, timid and appealing; not like V'Ona's, a startling twinkle of dimples; just a slow widening of the lips into something infinitely genuine and gracious. Troublesome self-analysis, prying questions fled before it. He was over the railing, down the path, through the newly made hole in the hedge, and beside her.

She made some commonplace remark about the roses, but he scarcely heard her. A new, strange realization had come stinging into his consciousness. He wanted to reach out and take her strong, brown hands in his; he wanted to put his arm around her straight shoulders; he wanted, terribly, to kiss her. Was it that she had never been so beautiful, or that he had never before been so receptive to her beauty? The intense blue of her eyes, the frank way her hair waved back from her forehead, the perfections of her cheeks' and throat's curves, all seemed to be reaching him for the first time.

"You are beautiful," he said, using the first words that came.

Amazement played on her face for an instant, and then, with that candor which never lost its novelty for him, "Yes," she said, "I suppose I am, at times."



"I'll make it four kisses for eight roses—that's fair enough, isn't it?"

Continued on Page 19



# Which Should My

*In the Light of Their Experience, these  
Farm Mothers State Their Reasons  
for Wishing Their Daughter to  
Marry a Farmer*



Out of 440 there were 360 farm women who would advise their daughter to marry a farmer.

## First Prize Letter

THE subject of country life versus city life has so often been discussed. That the eternal tug-of-war between the two will likely go on long after my time as it has during my life. Both sides can produce convincing proofs and statistics to support their views on the health and educational advantages. There is also much room for argument on the moral side of the two. Personally I believe that there is better moral life in the country.

I can see that there are very evident reasons for a woman in a fertile and prosperous district loving the land. A well-equipped house, comfortable bank account and a feeling of getting ahead goes far toward making up for a loss of city pleasures. But for a woman on a barren farm in a drought-stricken land, overworked and frequently undernourished, with youth and good looks behind, with countless crop failures, it sounds impossible; but it is not.

I never was quite sure of my own stand on this question until a visit from my only sister two years ago. Then my wavering doubts were put to rest once and for ever. What mother would wish still hands and a weary back upon her daughter if it lay in her power to set her daughter's feet in the easier paths of the city? Thus I trimmed back and forth, longing to keep my girl by me and still planning on more education and a city career for her, lest my selfish desires should terminate in her becoming the same as myself.

Then my sister came—well dressed, carefully preserved in personal appearance, full of new and interesting ideas. She wished to take my daughter back to the city with her. I knew bitterly how I measured up in comparison with her. But my daughter said "No." After her mother's departure we had it out, and now she is here with me until some other home claims her. All of us know, but each wonders if the others do, that good clothes and carefully preserved looks are the external proof of money and time spent on the possessor, who worn hands and tired backs are proof most frequently of unselfish labor for others. No one need work so hard for herself alone. Which expenditure brings the more honor?

I can look now from the window and see the little calves I have reared into cows better than their mothers, and the thrifty hen from the original 13 eggs bought in the homestead days, my garden black already in patches that I have won from the weeds and brush of the prairie with my own hands, and am more than satisfied when I compare them with my sister's social achievements. The growth of the city clubs, societies, etc., mere exhausts for unoccupied mental and physical energies. But to have furthered the cause of evolution is a definite accomplishment, and my soul grows with the growth of living things. It tells me that my work is good.

ganized co-operation has done for the progressive political movement—helped it to an undreamed-of growth.

I would not want my daughter to be uprooted from her natural growth and sent to the city, where neighbors are merely persons, not folks. It might keep her hands soft and her face unwrinkled, but I would fear for flabby soul muscles as well. The two great faults of the city as I see them are, too much leisure and too many ready-made pleasures. Lectures, books, entertainments, etc., have reduced the city dweller's moral ambition to a too selfish level. Their characters and principles are mere reflections of the prevailing style of thought of their social or intellectual leaders. Without the props and supports offered by such an artificial social structure they would often stand undone, with no self-developed inner resources to draw from. So my daughter says, and she stays on with us here, by daughterly love and service moulding daily a bit more of that lasting structure, a character grown from and founded in one's own life and in no way dependent upon such nothings as time or place for its existence.—Mother-of-one

## Third Prize Letter

DO I want my daughter to marry a farmer? Decidedly yes, provided she has found that he is the one mate in all the world for her, for on that fact rests all true happiness in marriage. I want my daughter to have a contented mind and a reasonable amount of real pleasure. I firmly believe that it is possible for women to be happier as farmers' wives than the wives of men in other occupations. I want my daughter to take a thorough interest in her husband's business. Married life on the farm is a very close home and business partnership. Nearly always the husband is home all the time; his wife knows where he is and what his work is. She knows his financial standing and his social position. She shares his worries and joys and helps to plan for his and their children's happiness and comfort. She is a part of his life and he a part of hers. She takes pleasure in economizing to help spin out the family income on the farm. She may keep poultry and make gardens without losing social position. She has no need to fear of people saying that her husband cannot support her. In lessening the financial burden by her own economy and industry she finds happiness.

She may have many interests outside of the home to broaden her mind and to afford her food for thought. The school, the farm women's clubs, fairs and children's clubs all afford her interesting occupation outside of her round of necessary household duties. The auto, a necessity on the farm, affords an opportunity for real enjoyment after a busy day's work.

Farm friends are mostly permanent

and dependable. Neighbor women friends are not so critical as to whether her house is perfectly spotless. They, too, are busy farm women and understand and make allowances.

A farm woman has the beauties of nature on all sides of her, the green grass springing beneath her feet in the place of cement pavement, flowers, gardens, wee colts, calves, pigs, lambs and chickens. What pleasure there is to watch their growth and development and to know that their life and existence is depending on us. It is these living, growing things that really count in life. In an occasional trip to the city for a few days one can see so much of the artificial. Then one feels how really worth while the farm is.

Then the children on a farm from childhood are a real help, running endless errands for mother. The mother knows where they are and what they are doing. Their evenings are spent at home. They read good books, play games and have music. Occasionally an evening is spent with friends, where the parents take part in the social entertainment of the young people. In this way the mother has the joy of knowing that she and her children really know and understand each other.

If there are those women who think they are unfortunate as farmers' wives, I say to them, learn to master circumstances; don't let circumstances master you. Make the most of what you have and live within your means. If my daughter were to say, "It's so monotonous! but I'll try to like it for George's sake," I should advise her to get into the business, discover the things that make her unhappy and to overcome them, and to say, "I will be happy for George's sake as well as my own." If she has this thoroughly in her mind the rest will come easier. Even if funds are limited a woman can make her house a home, where her husband and children will be glad to come when the day's work is done. When a man is troubled or worried she can be a sympathetic companion, not a grumbling "I told you so." Obstacles and hardships can bring the husband and wife into a closer and sympathetic partnership.

Every true woman looks forward to a home and children of her own. It is only natural and it is her right to expect it. I believe that the farm is the best place to rear a family in the way they should be raised. Then, that my daughter should be able to raise her children to be future citizens worthy of taking a valuable part in life, I wish her to marry a farmer.—Topsy Turvey.

## Fourth Prize Letter (a)

DO I want my daughter to marry a farmer? Why, certainly I should like her to marry a farmer, provided only that he be the man of her choice.

For years women have feared becoming farmers' wives because of three bugbears—Overwork, Monotony and Loneliness. These are indeed worthy of capital letters. But times have changed for the better. Men no longer consider it a disgrace to do "women's work." They believe in that magic word co-operation, and when unable to afford hired help they take upon themselves the burden of the heaviest household tasks. Some, who are more fortunately situated, supply the latest of modern labor-saving devices. So, whether rich or poor, the wife need no longer overtax her strength.

Monotony is a real enemy, whose strength my daughter may overcome by courage and perseverance. She must insist on church attendance, upon buying groceries herself, and she can make old winter a time of cheer by going "a-visiting," reading aloud, playing chess or cards.

Loneliness is a thing of the spirit, but nowhere is it more keenly felt than in a crowd. Lack of women's society has saddened many a prairie wife. In this respect, also, times are improving. Our bachelors are marrying. Almost every district possesses some community centre and country women make every effort to attend the meetings, whether social or political. Telephones bring neighbors closer. The rural mail comes more frequently. In summer the automobile makes travel a possibility and a pleasure for mother and children. Books are within the reach of everyone. The cultivated mind should not need to fear loneliness. We do not worry over class distinction, as in old lands, and so may find good points in every neighbor. And as for buried talents, are not our farmers' organizations on the "qui vive" for promising material?

Still another ancient trouble has been lack of personal spending money. But now women have equal suffrage. Canadian-born men are becoming proud of their women-folk's business acumen and are not ashamed to consult it, under the belief that "two heads are better than one." And so the tendency is, more and more, to share available funds with the wife. These hard times and resulting lack of money cannot last forever.

To turn to some of the unequalled opportunities open to the farmer's wife. A farm has been acknowledged, from time immemorial, to be the best environment for child life—plenty of fresh air, best of milk and eggs, lots of elbow room. The varied duties suitable for children develop powers of close observation and habits of industry and self-reliance, which are so valuable in later life. Far away from the censored movie-film and the uncensored street conversations, the child sees and hears less of evil.

It is a deep pleasure to be connected

Continued on Page 27

## OUR CONTEST

In the March Household Number of The Guide we asked our women readers this question: "If you had a daughter of marriageable age, would you, in the light of your experience as a farm woman, want her to marry a farmer and make her future life on the farm? If so, why? If not, why not?" We offered \$30 in prizes for the best 12 letters. There were 440 answers to that question. We are here printing the best, both for and against farming. The letters show that the writers had given careful thought to the question and are expressing their sincere opinion. Much has been written and said of the lot of the farm woman, but never before, as far as we know, have such a large number of Canadian farm women endeavored to express in writing in their own words their opinions as to whether or not farm life is satisfying.

In answering a question that touches the heart of every mother—the happiness of her child—the writers have gone to the centre of the question of a satisfying rural life. That 360, or 82 per cent., said that they would have their daughters marry farmers, shows that a very large percentage of our farm women have faith and hope in the calling of agriculture. That 80, or 18 per cent., do not like farm life and state their reasons in a very pointed and logical way, shows that there are still very serious obstacles in the road to the ideal rural life. More letters on this contest will be printed in July Household number. See the new contest for farm women on page 17.



# Daughter Marry?

Second Prize Letter

DO you want your daughter to marry a farmer? you ask me. After eight years of experience, mostly of hope deferred, and now compelled to fall back upon my professional training in order to maintain a standard of living above that of the draught animal, and to help keep the home over our heads, my answer is "under present conditions absolutely No."

In the first place what is the minimum that I should demand for my daughter? A home not necessarily pretentious, but pleasing for the sake of her repose of mind, and a workshop as convenient as possible for the sake of her body; her work of such a nature as would make for her physical well-being without unduly taxing her strength; leisure for the enjoyment of reading, study or music, and some form of social or community work. In confinement she must have a doctor and nurse and care until strong. Her finances or that of her community must be such that her children can be given an education along their natural vocational as well as social and cultural lines. I should not want my grand-children to be a retrogression, and I think all this should be considered when planning a girl's future.

Now, how does the life of the average farm woman tally with the demand I have made for my daughter? Call to mind the first homes and their surroundings, as we observe them in the country. Their unattractiveness is a by-word, then is there anywhere outside of the slums a greater tax on physical energy than the average farm kitchen? Are these conditions the

## These Mothers State Their Reasons for Believing Their Daughters Would Be Happier by Marrying a Man Who is Not a Farmer

all the farm produces and sometimes more to pay the interest on the mortgage.

No farmer, no matter how skilled he may be, can make a success under present conditions. The elements are uncertain enough, but markets are more uncertain; and what with the present hopeless credit system, the disproportionate freight rates, the low price of his produce, and the high price of all he has to buy, he is faced with bankruptcy no matter how he turns. Others reap the reward of his long hours of labor, and today we are headed straight toward the condition of the peasantry of Europe. Read Markham's poem on Millet's picture, The Man With The Hoe, and see how you like the portrait for your grand-child.

On the other hand, if through our united effort and intelligence we can bring about such a system of marketing and distribution that the economic order will be just to the producer, then the new rural life will be all we idealists claim for it. Rural culture will be disseminated through rural high schools, we shall have municipal hospitals, modern homes, community centres of recreation. When that day arrives my daughter can marry the right sort of farmer with my blessings. And nothing would give me more mental and moral satisfaction than that my grand-children should know and love the flowers, the birds and birdsongs, the great world of nature and nature's God, and that they and their mother should help to consolidate and enlarge the precious gains of liberty, life, and happiness won for and by the common people.—Ellen.

Fourth Prize Letter (b)

DO I want my daughter to marry a farmer is a many-sided question, but taking farms in general and not in particular I would say, No.

Life on the farm, from the financial side, is a complete failure. As far as the woman is concerned, she must be cook, washerwoman, seamstress, dairymaid, poultry keeper and gardener combined. She must feed, house and wash for outside help, she must carry all water used into the house and out again, for the farm cannot afford any necessary convenience in the home, much less a hired girl.

But the farm woman is supposed to have certain advantages that will make up for other disadvantages in the way of promoting morality and its kindred virtues for herself and her children, and not possessed by other women. If she has, I fail to see them. Hard work and plain living are conducive to high thinking, but, on the farm, where incessant toil, little money and life-long self denial are the known quantities, and a neat lawn, a cement walk to the pump and a few good books are the unknown quantities, there is not much encouragement for the growth of any of the virtues, except it be patience.

Where the question of sanitation and health is concerned, it is not found on the farm, for, with the lack of bathroom conveniences, proper sewerage disposal, dark cellar, poor artificial lighting, house banked, in most cases, with stable manure (a frost-proof material) and no ventilation of any kind, a farm woman's health and her children's as well must suffer. And as for the sanity of life, where everything on the

farm is supposed to help build it, I believe, if the real facts were known, there are more farm women in insane institutions than there are of any other class.

Many people not living on the farm think the farm woman lives so near nature that she may admire it in all its beauty and glory, at any and all times, and is thus compensated for the so-called privileges of city dwellers. True, she does, but this is how: when the sun is rising she is struggling to get breakfast for a lot of hungry men, and at the same time hushing a crying baby; when the sun is near its highest, she is still in the kitchen preparing dinner, varied with trips to the door to frighten away a bunch of pigs that find the door yard a nice place to wallow in, and, when the sun is setting, she is helping to milk a number of cows, while, in her mind's eye she visions the work yet to be done before the day's toil is over.

From the physical side a woman's life on the farm is no better. She starts life full of hope and ambition, and in all the strength of her young womanhood, but, as the years go by the drudgery, poor surroundings, lack of conveniences and the isolation leave their mark, and, at the age of fifty, she is a broken down woman, with stooped shoulders and a careworn ridged face, in sharp contrast to the erect spirited, well kept city woman of the same age.

Not only for herself but for her children as well, must the farm mother be disappointed, for where so much must be done, her children are kept out of school, and, of necessity are overworked, and, for lack of money, their education, teeth and eyesight are often badly neglected. She will also, in many cases, see her children, when they reach mature years, leave the farm where the finer things of life are lacking for a place that has at least more brightness and enjoyment. So, until the farm is made the ideal home that nature intended it should be for a woman to live on, and not simply a place to grow wheat, beef and pork on, I do not wish my daughter to marry a farmer.—Farm Woman.

Fifth Prize Letter (a)

DO I want my daughter to marry a farmer? No, not unless farming conditions are changed so as to allow the farmer and his family a decent, comfortable living, not a bare existence as now. This would allow of the wife having household help, not for a couple of month's in the busiest season (or sometimes not at all), but for all the busy season from spring until freeze-up. Without such help there is no leisure to read, rest, recreate in any way, and certainly no time to improve one's mind. We have no time to even get more than a casual look through the newspapers, aside from following up the latest magazines. It all resolves itself into the problem of too much work from dawn until whatever time you call bedtime. The woman without help on the farm is a veritable slave to her family and hired help, and I would rather my daughter marry a \$10 a week clerk than to live on a farm where her life would be one everlasting round of hardship. Then not alone for her own sake, but to see her children growing up and not being able to give them the advantages that even the ordinary tradesman's child can have, such as good schools, music lessons, lectures, etc., causes a sore spot in a mother's heart, as no child is any brighter than the farm boy or girl if given a fighting



Out of 440 there were 80 who would advise their daughter to marry a city man.

chance. Alas! not all of us are able to move to town in the winter to keep our boys and girls in school, when our own is either closed or too far away.

The monotony of farm life is hard to bear, though of course in sections where the telephone is in use it is minimized somewhat, and of course a car is a great help, though only the well-to-do farmer can have cars. This often gives the farmer's wife the only form of relaxation she has, getting to town once in a while to do her shopping. Personally, I know women who have lived in our own district for eight years who have never been to a town. Add to this the constant work and worry of a large family in a small house, and often in the midst of conditions approaching poverty, and I think not many mothers would care to wish such a life for their daughter. But place such a woman as I have described in an easier life, such as a town woman lives, and note the difference, for, after all, we are only creatures of circumstance, and cannot live our lives to ourselves alone. Outside influences are continually molding us.

But give the farmer a chance to live and make good by removing some at least of the burdens with which he is overloaded, and he will not have to be urged to provide help and labor-saving devices, and other means of easing the lives of himself and his family, beautifying the farm and making life there a thing to be desired rather than avoided as it is at present by all who can get away from it. With a car which the women and young people can drive, most of the good times of town life could be enjoyed, thus relieving the monotony and bringing instruction within reach of our children, and yet enabling us to bring them up like healthy young animals amid fresh air and sunshine, and a chance to develop their natural love for animals, and give them something to occupy their time and attention other than the idle life most young people around town grow up to. Thus teaching them that life is meant for service not for selfish gratification.

I have tried both lives, living in my girlhood days in a large city, after I was married on the farm of 480 acres for 12 years and now again in a small town to get my children educated (we were four miles from school) and while I admit my life is much pleasanter in lots of ways in town, yet I often find myself longing to be back again among the cattle, poultry, garden and the many activities of the farm. And so I hope that by the time my small daughter decides her fate life for the farmer's wife may be under better conditions than the present time.—M.A.M.



Farm women seriously answer The Guide's question: "From your own experience, would you advise your daughter to marry a farmer? And if so, why? If not, why not?"

result of ignorance and shiftlessness as some would have us believe? Nine times out of ten they are the result of the finances, every spare minute and every dime going to keep the farm running. Every rural life specialist has noted the drudgery of the farm woman, and the fact that, owing to heavy muscular work for which she is not built, she is perpetually clothed in the grey garb of fatigue. Talk of finding time for music! It is not expected of the farm woman. The vital statistics of the province of Alberta show that the appallingly large majority of rural babies are born without the services of nurse or doctor. Why? Cheaper to die or to drag out a drab and hopeless existence? With no prenatal care and no health clinics, is it any wonder that rural children show a larger percentage of defects than city children?

Similarly with education. Clearly as we see the waste and inefficiency of the one-room rural school and the miserable system of education generally, what can we do to better ourselves, when it takes



# Farm Water Supply

**T**HE problem of farm water supply varies with the source from which it is drawn—sand points, shallow wells, running streams, fresh water lakes, dug or open lakes, drilled or casing wells—and in the following article some endeavor will be made to give useful information based on practical experience of the better methods of handling water supply from the more important of these sources.

The pumping and distribution of water is divided into two general classes, namely, shallow and deep well systems. The use of the shallow well or suction system is limited to a maximum lift of 22 feet or less. Where it is not possible to reach water within 22 feet vertical lift from the cylinder of the pump to the water, the deep well system must be used.

## Shallow Well System

In determining the vertical lift, the following points should be given consideration: 1. Altitude at which pump is to be used; 2. Temporary or seasonal lowering of the water level.

As an average, 22 feet is the maximum distance water can be raised by suction. It is not customary to make allowances for altitudes less than 2,000 feet, but for localities where the altitude is greater than this allowances should be made. The effectiveness of suction pumps decreases progressively as the altitude increases. At 4,000 feet above the sea level a suction pump will only lift 17 feet. For altitudes between the two given, a proportionate allowance may be readily estimated.

In calculating the vertical lift, the standing water level of the well should not be considered, but the lowest level obtaining at any time. In some localities during certain seasons of the year the water level is much lower. Another fact is the speed at which the well refills when the pump is continuously used. If the level drops rapidly when the pump is in use this must be taken into account in figuring the lowest level.

Where a suction pump is operated at a distance from the source of supply, and it becomes necessary to carry the water along underground in horizontal pipes, another correction must be made. For every fifty feet of one-inch horizontal suction pipe, the vertical lift will be reduced one foot. One inch suction pipe should never be used on a horizontal run exceeding 200 feet, unless the suction lift is very small, say under 10 feet. A safe rule to follow is to use one-inch pipe where the entire length of suction line is under 200 feet, and one and a half-inch pipe where the run is over 200 feet.

In installing a shallow well pump two more essentials must be kept in mind. The suction pipe should extend well below the water level at its lowest point and at its extremity it should be fitted with a suitable foot valve.

## Deep Well Systems

Deep well pumps are constructed to lift water any distance. The only limitation on the lift of a deep-well or force pump, is the amount of power available. It is always necessary to have the pumping head directly above the opening of the well, as the sucker rod must extend directly from the pump head to the bottom cylinder. The discharge head of a deep well

## Shallow and Deep Well Pumps---Wide Introduction of Electricity on Farms Creates Interest in Automatic Hot and Cold Water Systems---By E. A. Lowden

pump may be placed anywhere to suit the convenience of the case, either at the pump head, or to a point to which the water must be conducted by horizontal underground pipes, as in a house or a high level tank.

### Sand Points

In localities where good water can be reached by driven sand points, there is little or no difficulty experienced in the pumping of such water, as any good suction pump may be used with very little power. When operating a pump on a sand point be sure that the flow of water into the sand point is greater than the amount being pumped out by the cylinder or the pump will be hard to operate, and there will be a tendency to suck sand against the screen of the point, and this in turn tends to stop the flow of water into the sand point. A number of sand points connected to one suction pipe is sometimes necessary to get sufficient flow of water when large cylinder pumps are used.

### Pumping from Shallow Wells

In all shallow wells it is important to choose the correct pump. The larger the cylinder, the greater the volume of water. Also as the size of the cylinder is increased, so is the power necessary to operate the pump increased. Stated in another way, it means that the amount of power necessary to raise a given amount of water a given distance is about constant regardless of the size of

the pump cylinder, but a concentration of power permits of a faster flow of water. For shallow wells we recommend the use of a double-acting pump. This pump throws a steady stream, is easy to operate, and can be used as a force pump to sprinkle lawns, water gardens and perform similar services.

### Pumping From Deep Wells

There are many high grade deep well pumps on the market. The one which under most circumstances will give best general satisfaction is the double-acting one, equipped

with brass or brass-lined cylinders. These pumps can also be purchased to fit inside a six-inch drilled well casing. A three-way valve, as shown in Fig. 1, can be furnished with a small lever at the base of the pump head to act as an anti-freezing attachment in cold weather.

The correct size of cylinder to be used with a deep well pump is governed by conditions, such as the amount of water required, the power available, and the size of drop pipe that can be used, in the case of a drilled well. The following table shows the amount of work which can be done by a 1½ H.P. gas engine, or its equivalent, a ½ H.P. electric motor equipped with a high-grade, cut-steel gear pump-jack, geared six to one, with a twenty-four inch drive pulley.

Cylinder diameter	Maximum lift	Water d'lv'd. per hour
1½-inch	175 feet	135 gallons
1½-inch	125 feet	185 gallons
1½-inch	100 feet	215 gallons
2-inch	75 feet	245 gallons
2½-inch	50 feet	300 gallons
2½-inch	30 feet	380 gallons

Many high-grade power heads are on the market for pumping water from deep wells. A particularly good power head is shown in Fig. 2, and can be operated by either gas engine or electric power, the necessary power depending upon the depth of the well and the flow required.

### Table of Water Requirements

The following will enable prospective owners to estimate their daily water requirements, and from that the power plant which it will be necessary to install.

An ordinary garden hose requires five gallons per minute at forty to fifty pounds pressure; eight gallons to sprinkle one hundred square feet of lawn; sixteen to twenty gallons to soak one hundred square feet of lawn; bath requires about 30 gallons to fill tub; shower bath average of twenty gallons per bath; horse will drink average of eight gallons per day; cattle an average of nine gallons per head per day; hogs two gallons per head per day; sheep two gallons per head per day. The average condition allows from fifteen to twenty gallons of water per day for each man, woman, and child in home. The average-sized family in city

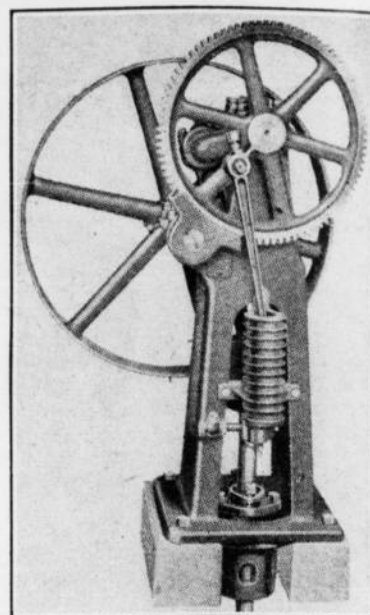


Fig. 2  
A high-grade pump-jack

uses fifty gallons of water per day. In the summer from two to four hundred gallons are required for sprinkling.

Practically any of the systems, either shallow or deep well may be operated by either gas engine or electric motor. In the case of the gas engine, the systems are not automatically operated, but require to be started and stopped by an operator, whereas, with the electric motor as power, almost any of the systems can be operated automatically, which of course is a very great advantage.

The remarkably rapid growth of electricity on the farm during the past few years has created a demand for electrically-operated water systems, and some of these systems show such a marked improvement over the ordinary types of water pumping and distributing systems, that they are well worth mention.

### Automatic Systems

Fig. 3 shows a high-grade shallow well or suction water system installed in the basement, drawing water from an outside dug well and distributing water under pressure to all parts of the house, barn, dairy house and yards. The insert shows the complete system as a self contained unit, operated by a ½-H.P. electric motor. It is automatic in operation. Turning on a tap reduces the pressure from fifty pounds to twenty-five pounds, and at twenty-five pounds pressure the motor starts and

Continued on Page 18

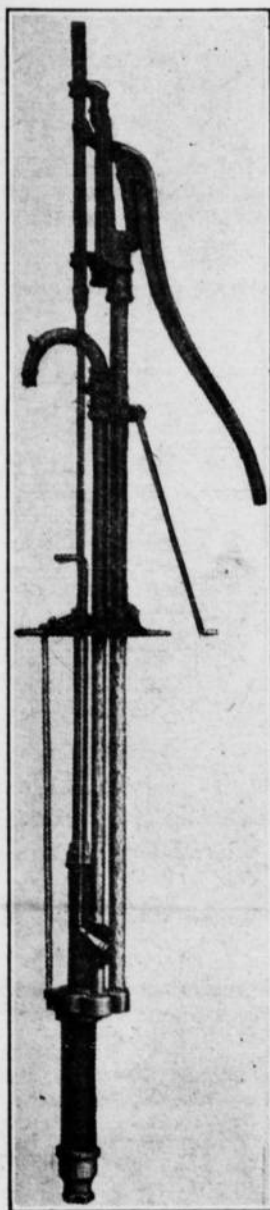


Fig. 1  
A good type of deep well pump. Note three-way valve to prevent freezing.

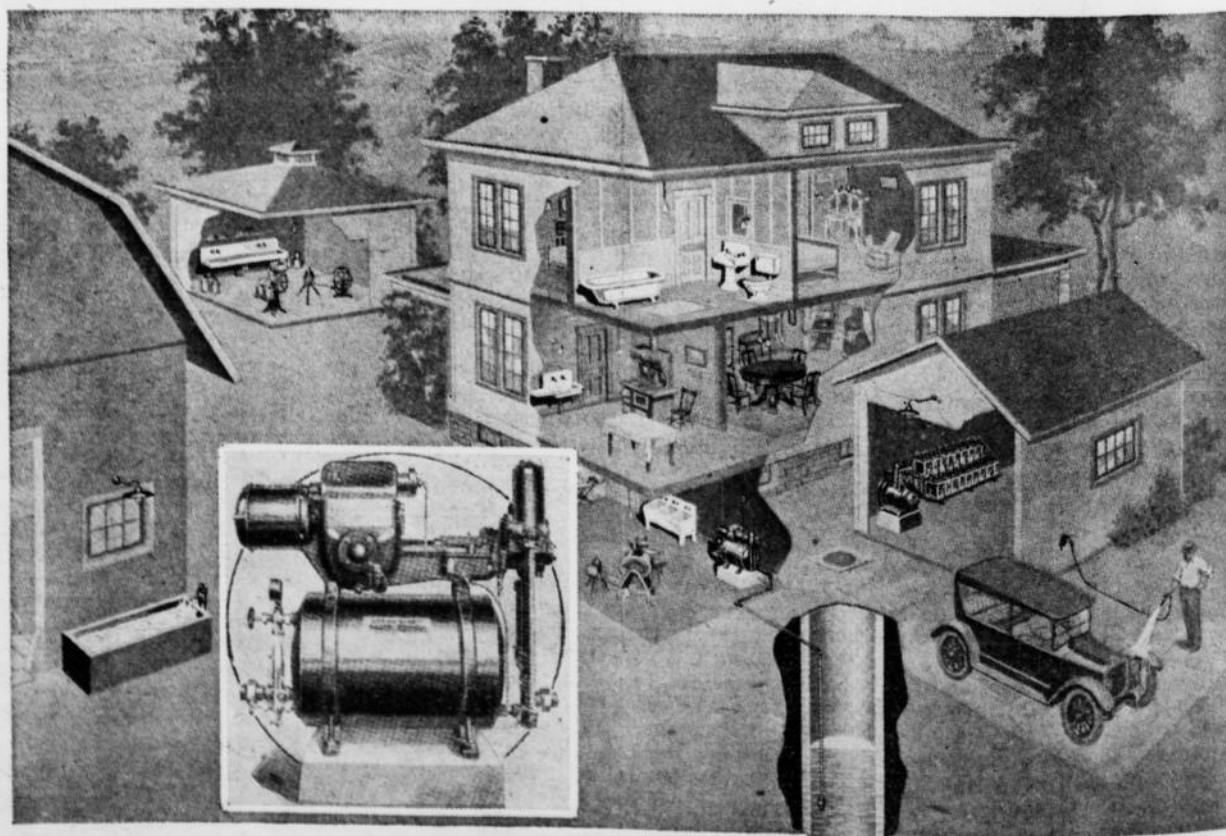


Fig. 3—A complete automatic water and light unit operated by a 1-h.p. electric motor



# News from the Organizations

Reading matter for this page is supplied by the three provincial associations, and all reports and communications in regard thereto should be sent to H. Higginbotham, sec'y, United Farmers of Alberta, Calgary; J. B. Musselman, sec'y, Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, Regina; or W. R. Wood, sec'y, United Farmers of Manitoba, Winnipeg, and not direct to The Guide office.

## Marketing of Dairy Butter

H. Higginbotham, provincial secretary of the U.F.A., has been advised by H. E. Spencer, M.P., that a committee of Alberta members interviewed the minister of agriculture at Ottawa with respect to the following resolution, which was passed by the last annual convention:

"Resolved that all butter offered for sale shall have the name of the maker plainly written, printed or stamped on the paper wrapper, and that the proprietors of all stores or other places of business offering butter for sale be compelled to provide a sanitary place suitable for storage of such butter."

The report of J. A. Ruddick, dairy and cold storage commissioner, on the first part of the resolution, is given below. The minister pointed out that the second part should come under the provincial Department of Health, and a copy of the resolution was therefore sent to the minister of health at Edmonton. Mr. Ruddick's report follows:

"The Dairy Industry Act and the regulations thereunder prohibit the branding or marking in any manner which will give false information as to the creamery in which it was manufactured.

### The Present Law

"All dairy butter is required to be branded with the words 'dairy butter,' as per circular No. 12 attached. There is nothing to prevent any manufacturer of either creamery or dairy butter from adding his name and address to the marking. Practically all creameries do that. The matter of marking dairy butter was very carefully and fully considered in the framing of the Dairy Industry Act and the regulations thereunder.

"It was recognized at that time that the ideal arrangement would be to have the manufacturer's name appear on all butter offered for sale, but it was argued that it would be a hardship to compel manufacturers of dairy butter to put their names and addresses on the wrappers. They would require to have wrappers specially printed, and as many farmers have only a few pounds of butter to sell during the year, such printing would be expensive. As it is now, 'stock' wrappers bearing the words, 'dairy butter,' are carried by country storekeepers and dealers in dairy supplies and are sold in any quantity at comparatively low cost.

"The sanitation of places where butter is stored and kept for sale would seem to be a matter which comes under the jurisdiction of local boards of health and could not very well be dealt with by federal authority.

"The Dairy Branch has given a good deal of attention to the improvement of such places by publishing bulletins containing plans for suitable storage chambers for the use of merchants and others who handle butter. The temperature at which the butter is held is probably more important in its preservation than any other condition."

## Grain Growers' Sunday

The celebration of Grain Growers' Sunday, which was instituted by the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association a few years ago, still retains its popularity. The date fixed for the

celebration this year is Sunday, June 18, and that it will be very largely observed is evident from the number of applications for literature and other communications on the subject which are being received at the Central office by every mail.

Grain Growers' Sunday affords a unique opportunity for bringing before the general public the ethical principles of the farmers' movement, the history of its achievement, and the objects it is hoped to attain in the future, and a general observation of the day will be the most effective means that can be adopted to prove that it is no selfish movement, but that, on the contrary, it has the best interests of the entire community at heart.

While the association is not making any specific recommendation as to the disposal of the voluntary offerings taken in connection with the various services, there are several worthy institutions which would be benefited thereby, such as the Red Cross, the Social Service Council, or the Fort Qu'Appelle Sanatorium, either of which would welcome financial assistance from local celebrations.

## Saskatchewan Honor Roll

As was announced some time ago a reproduction of the honor roll of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association is being prepared, a copy of which is to be presented to the nearest relative of each of the men whose names appear thereon. Proof copies of this work are now in the hands of the artist, James Henderson, of Fort Qu'Appelle, Sask., and the Central office, and as soon as the work is approved by Mr. Henderson, the copies will be struck off. So far as the Central officials can judge, the work is a great credit to Messrs. Jones and Sons, of London, Ont., the firm which has the matter in hand, and there is no doubt that the copies will be greatly valued by those who possess them. The size of the design, independently of the margin, is 13 inches by 21 inches. The whole of the design, which is in gold and colors, comes out finely, and every name on the roll is clear and distinct.

### Information Wanted

There are still a number of locals which have not sent in the names and addresses of the relatives of these men, who are entitled to a free copy, and the secretaries of these locals are urged to do so without delay. Additional copies of the roll will be supplied at 50 cents each, and those wishing to have the same are requested to send in their orders with remittances as early as possible.

There are half a dozen names on the roll as to which the Central office has no information whatever, the secretaries who sent them in having failed to give either the name of the local or the postal address, and also failed to sign their own names. The names of the men are Pte. Roger Angus, Sergt. Stanley Dickey, Pte. Norman Geo. McIver, Pte. Wm. Love, Pte. Frank Showman and Pte. Roy Wells. The Central office would appreciate very much any information that can be given with respect to these men or their

Continued on Page 29

## MANITOBA NOMINATIONS

U.F.M. candidates reported nominated to date for the provincial elections are as follows:

Arthur—D. L. McLeod  
Beautiful Plains—Geo. Little—Glendale  
Birtle—W. J. Short—Shoal Lake  
Carillon—A. Prefontaine—St. Pierre  
Cypress—J. A. Young—Cypress River  
Dauphin—H. P. Nicholson—Vermilion  
Deloraine—D. S. McLeod—Goodlands  
Ethelbert—N. Hryhorczuk—Ethelbert  
Emerson—Frank Curran  
Fairford—G. L. Maran—Winnipeg  
Gilbert Plains—A. G. Berry—Grandview  
Gimli—I. Ingaldson—Arborg  
Gladstone—Albert McGregor—Keyes  
Hamiota—T. Wolstenholme—Pettapiece  
Kildonan—St. Andrews—S. H. Summerscales  
Lakeside—Douglas Campbell—Flee Island

Lansdowne—J. M. Allan—Forrest  
La-Verandrye—P. A. Talbot—Winnipeg  
Manitou—G. Compton—Darlingford  
Minnedosa—Neil Cameron  
Morden—Rhineland—John Sweet—Thornhill  
Morris—Wm. Clubb—Morris  
Mountain—Chas. Cannon—Belmont  
Norfolk—John Muirhead—Harte  
Roblin—Major H. R. Richardson—Roblin  
Rockwood—Wm. McKinnell—Teulon  
St. Clements—H. Connolly—Ladywood  
St. George—A. E. Kristjansen—Lundar  
St. Rose—R. J. McDonald—Magnet  
Springfield—Clifford Barclay—Tyndall  
Turtle Mountain—F. Ransom—Mountainside  
Virden—R. H. Mooney—Woodnorth



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# WOOL

## How to Market this year

"The market for wool is considerably higher than for last season. It is strong, active and advancing. You are well advised to ship your wool this year to the Growers' Own Selling Organization, with its strong selling connections in Canada, England and United States. There are Growers' Associations in every Province collecting wool for co-operative sale. Ship to the nearest Wool Association; if you do not know these or want more particulars, write Head Office, 128 Simcoe St., Toronto."

### Central Executive:

Robt. McEwen, George L. Telfer, Will A. Dryden

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Ship your cream to us as often and as promptly as you can. We pay a premium for quality that makes it worth while for you to ship only the best. We are in the market for all the Cream you can produce.

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James W. Hillhouse, Secretary-Treasurer



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Cooked in the "Clark" Kitchens, without fatigue to the home-keeper. "Clark's" Pork & Beans are only one of many ready-to-serve "Clark" dishes—made in Canada—by Canadians—for Canadians—which dealers throughout Canada are selling.

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—will outlast by far the old-fashioned wooden or metal kind.

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moulded, pressed, baked Fibreware**  
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MOOSE JAW SASKATOON  
TEES & PERSE OF ALBERTA LIMITED  
CALGARY AND EDMONTON

## At This Time

of the year everybody is talking of the crop prospects, and you are hoping there will be just the right amount of moisture and that you will be able to reap a big harvest—BUT—what provision have you made for your wife in case your death occurs? Can she hold the farm? You should have a Policy on your life that would lift the mortgage and pay your debts, anyway.

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WINNIPEG - MANITOBA



A few of Roland's healthy little folk who stood high at the Child Health Conference

## Roland Believes in Better Babies

*Agricultural Society Believe Health Conference Far in Advance of  
Old-Fashioned Baby Show—By Evangeline S. Martin,  
Secretary, Roland U.F.W.M.*

THE Roland Agricultural Society believe in putting progressive ideas into action. In 1920, acting upon the suggestion of the public health nurse, Miss Hollingsworth, they decided to hold a children's health conference in connection with the annual summer fair. As "mere men" they hesitated about carrying out their plans without advice and assistance from the women. They promptly found the right kind of help in the Women's Section of the United Farmers. The United Farm Women were very pleased to give assistance, so the two societies worked in co-operation with the nurse who aided and directed the plans made, and they were able to carry through a very successful conference.

Early in their plans they found there were four essentials—a suitable building, a doctor to examine the children, contact with the Board of Health in order to secure a nurse, a rousing of local interest in the enterprise. Taking steps to secure all of these they were in a position to set about the conference. A suitable, possibly an ideal, location was found in the basement of the Methodist Church. The church officers freely gave them the use of the church. The rooms were quiet, warm and there was plenty of room for both the parents and the babes. There was privacy in the numerous classrooms for undressing and dressing children, and there was plenty of light for the doctor and nurse to make the examinations. There was a kitchen with a stove upon which the babies' food might be warmed and on which a tea could be prepared for the mothers. The main room was used as an ante-room and a rest-room for the parents and visitors. In this room the secretary took the names of the children, writing each upon the cards supplied by the Board of Health. A local dealer loaned a good gramophone and the music helped to while away the time when they had to wait for their turn and kept children and adults in good humor.

### Doctor and Nurse for Conference

One classroom was used for a dressing room, one for the examining room, while the other held a display of dainty clothes and equipment which was supplied by the Board of Health and was brought by the nurse. This exhibit was an education in itself. As well as the exhibit there were the pamphlets and leaflets given free by the Board of Health. Noticeable among these was the baby book put out by the Provincial Board of Health, and of which one mother said, "It is just what I need." These were all to be had for the taking. In securing the doctor the Roland people were very fortunate to be able to get Dr. Ellen Douglas, of Winnipeg. Before the conference they got in touch with the Board of Health by writing to Miss Russell, of the Nurses' Branch, Parliament Buildings, and she supplied the nurse for the day. The nurse aided the doctor in examining the children and brought with her all the necessary equipment for carrying on the conference as well as the display before mentioned.

To arouse and secure local interest we used the local paper for a number of issues. In the first issue used we outlined the use and the meaning of the conference. In each week following we had some little item in and so kept up the interest. Our public health nurse rendered valuable service too in bringing it to the notice of the people whom she visited in her work and in getting parents interested enough to enter their children. In this way a number who might otherwise have been indifferent were encouraged to take an

interest and to bring their children to the conference.

The manager of our store offered to provide the material for lunch if our women would prepare and serve it. Needless to say we eagerly took this kind offer. His wife came and presided at the table. Altogether we had our people, both in the village and in the country, behind us and we felt very satisfied with the results.

There were some 60 entries limited to children who had not begun school. We had to limit the entries as there were a very large number of children under school age. We were also aware of the fact that those attending school were examined by the public health nurse.

### How Babies Are Judged

Each child as it came in had its name, age, weight at birth, whether birth was registered or not, and a few other items, entered upon a card by the secretary. These cards were kept by the nurse and doctor throughout the examination, afterwards they were signed by the doctor and returned to the parent. Points were given for measurements, nutrition, care, clothing, habits, feeding, the maximum total being 100 points. The doctor and nurse gave advice to the mothers as they proceeded with the examination, and if defects were found they advised the mother as to a possible remedy for such. The mothers of some of the children were interviewed after the conference and they were unanimous in stating that the conference was a splendid idea and would have beneficial effect. Some thought that if a child was already under a good doctor's care or had been recently examined by a competent doctor the value was not so great, but to those who had not this privilege the resulting benefits would be apparent.

The system of giving points was endorsed as it showed the parents just where weakness in their children lay. The mothers value the cards and hope that in the future the system of giving them to the parents will be renewed. Those parents whose babies received 100 per cent. were indeed a happy pair. Out of the 62 entered in the 1921 conference, 18 reached 100 per cent. We can imagine that this will start a very decided competition to bring the others up to the 100 per cent. mark. In 1921 the Agricultural Society directorate decided to hold the conference on the fair grounds, for it was desirable from a financial standpoint. Tents were to have been used, but the rains of July 1 flooded the ground, so a speedy change had to be made. Two rooms in the schoolhouse were used for the conference and they answered very well.

The expenses in connection with the conference were: The examining doctor's fees and the expenses of transportation and entertainment, transportation on equipment charged by the nurse, and any local expense such as the rent of the building. In 1920 our expenses amounted to \$35. Much of what might have been expense was given to us free. I believe that the amount spent in 1921 was about the same. We found the health conference beneficial, and I am sure it will be decidedly so in a district where there are a large number of children who have never had examinations from a doctor or nurse.

At the first meeting after organization of the Miami Women's Section, U.F.M., a team from the school girls gave a demonstration on home nursing and first aid. At their next meeting there will be an open question drawer and a demonstration on table setting.





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# Farm Women's Clubs

*Coming of Summer Brings Stirring of Social Activities*

## A District Conference

THOSE women who first gave so much of their time and effort to build up the farm women's organization had a vision "that dipped into the future." They saw not only the little local organization doing excellent community work, but they saw that community spirit of co-operation and understanding spreading out as the movement gathered strength and confidence. Organization was the pebble thrown into the pool of public life and the ripples are ever growing wider and wider. To those women who such a short time ago started the work, and many of whom are still active workers in the movement, comes the satisfaction of seeing some of the tangible results of their hard work. They see farm women being brought together in district and provincial conventions and getting an increasingly better and broader understanding of each other, of other men and women and of public affairs.

This month two notices have reached us, one from Manitoba and the other from Alberta, of the "getting together" of farm women. Neepawa district sent us a notice of their third annual conference, to be held at Plumus on June 22. The women bring their baskets and spend an afternoon and evening in conference. The time of the year chosen is particularly opportune, as at that time the roads are usually in good condition and the busy seeding time is just over, leaving the women free to leave home for a day.

After the usual formal opening of the conference Miss Mildred McMurray, barrister, from Winnipeg, will speak on Child Welfare. There will be a discussion on Municipal Government and Women's Responsibility to It, led by Mrs. George Braeken, of Eden; Some Worthwhile Accomplishments of Our Women's Section will be led by Mrs. Vinnel, and the discussion on Keeping Boys and Girls on the Farm by Mrs. Strohman. There will be an hour's discussion of local problems. The evening session has an especially interesting program, as Mrs. Elliott, president of the Women's Section of the United Farmers of Manitoba, will speak, and there will also be an address from the U.F.M. candidate for the provincial legislature.

Then from High River comes the word that they are arranging a series of joint meetings between the Longview, Cayley, Blackie and High River U.F.W.A. locals. When this spirit of working together spreads among our farm women they will of their own accord banish the bogey of isolation and lack of social life for women on the farms.

High River has been one of the most progressive locals. It has for some time maintained a restroom in the town which requires an outlay of \$20 every month. They have mapped out their program for the year as follows: January—Appointment of delegates; consideration of resolutions for annual convention. February—Report of delegates, Mrs. H. Macleod, Miss Morrison; hostess, Mrs. A. W. H. Thompson. March—Round table on district convention; hostess, Mrs. J. R. Frazer. April—Household hints; gardening; poultry; hostess, Mrs. Wight. May—Young peoples' work; debate, High River and Longview Junior locals; hostess, Mrs. B. McLeod. June—Health, Mrs. Driver; hostess, Mrs. W. Robertson. July—Women's Work in Organization—Community and National, Mrs. George Randall; hostess, Mrs. Morrison. August—Legislation, Mrs. B. F. Kiser; hostess, Mrs. D. C. McDonald. September—Rural Schools, Mrs. H. McLeod; hostess, Mrs. L. Hood. October—Review of work of provincial and federal governments; hostess, Mrs. Kiser. November—Social afternoon, tea. December—Annual meeting; hostess, Miss Wood.

## Has Fourfold Program

Fairdonion Valley U.F.A. adopted a fourfold plan for the year's program and an item for the spiritual, educational and social development was carried out at each meeting after the usual

routine work had been dispensed with. The secretary of the local describes the way in which the plan worked out:

"We found that a program of this nature called for the activity of three members at least besides the officers at every meeting, and some very enjoyable times ensued.

"Papers were given by different members on such subjects as: Floral Culture, Dressmaking, Bee Culture, Women's Place in the U.F.A. Mr. Lucas addressed a meeting on the Farmers' Platform, to which our members had invited several neighboring locals. Mrs. Sears addressed a similar meeting in the fall at which an enjoyable program was also given. The spiritual items of our program consisted of the reading of moral or religious poems or articles, the telling of Indian legends, etc. The social items were very varied, ranging from songs, readings and dramatic recitals to guessing competitions.

"Two hundred and fifty dollars passed through our treasurer's hands during the year. Ten dollars were donated to the junior conference fund and ten dollars to the local Agricultural Society as a special prize.

"Correspondence was engaged in with the Neglected Children's Department at Edmonton, and with several orphanage schools re a family of five children left without a mother.

"A debate took place between four of our members on The Movies, and besides showing the ability of at least some of our women to discuss present-day topics, opened up wide possibilities for future activities.

"This has, of course, been a year for great political crises, and our members have shown their adaptability in dealing with this new field of activity."

## North End Does Good Work

The North End Branch of the Shaunavon W.S.G.G.A. had a most profitable winter and held regular monthly meetings, the men taking sleigh loads when the roads were bad. At each meeting some member gives a paper, and through this we are developing some good speakers. The most interesting papers were perhaps those on Household Economics, Canada's Natural Resources, the Vocation of Women, Canadian Poets.

Besides these meetings, the women attended the meetings of the general local every three weeks. At each of these a debate was put on, and it was found that this form of program was most interesting and instructive, particularly for those taking part. In each of these debates at least one person took part who had never debated before, and we hope to soon have some splendid debaters. This form of activity seemed very popular and the schoolroom was always crowded, some coming seven and eight miles even in very cold weather. In order to make these debates even more successful during the coming season, our subjects have already been selected and the captains chosen and they will have all summer to gather material.

On March 17 we held a box social and play, entitled, The Corner Store. This was an unqualified success in spite of the dark night and bad roads, and we cleared \$58.

Up to the present we have done a very great deal to keep up the restroom, but now that the municipal councils are in a position to help us a little more, we are turning our efforts towards assisting the hospital and the agricultural fair, as well as donating a prize for most regular attendance at school, and a basketball outfit for the pupils.

We also have made use of the travelling libraries and the Open Shelf, and now we are planning a social in June and a community picnic later in the summer.—Secretary, North End Branch.

## Elm Creek's Cheering Example

With a membership of 14 active and 10 associate members, Elm Creek Women's Section writes a cheering account of their first year's work. It would appear their local is a very healthy infant, even if it is only a year old.

Continued on Page 25

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THE "Wear-Ever" Preserving Kettle saves the constant stirring required to prevent burning when thin aluminum utensils are used. And, therefore, it enables you to avoid crushing the fruit.

Through the use of the "Wear-Ever" Preserving Kettle you will get not only BETTER preserves, but also BETTER-FLAVORED foods in every-day cooking operations. "Wear-Ever" utensils heat evenly all over and, once heated, they retain an even cooking temperature over a REDUCED flame.

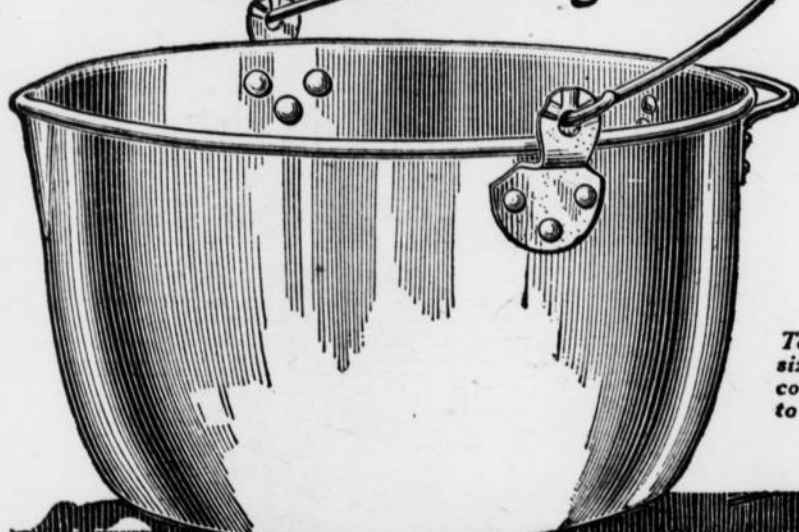
Make sure of having BETTER preserves next winter and BETTER foods throughout the many years of service this utensil will give. Call at your dealer's for a "Wear-Ever" preserving kettle today. Remember, there are thousands in use that have been in constant service for 20 years!

Northern Aluminum Company, Ltd.

Toronto, Ontario



## "Wear-Ever" Aluminum Preserving Kettle



Ten sizes—covers to fit

"Wear-Ever" Prices Reduced June 15th — Ask your dealer

At ALL "Wear-Ever" stores NOW

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Don't waste your time and money in trying to find something "just as good" as BLUE RIBBON TEA

31



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CUSTOM TANNERS OF HARNESS, RAWHIDE, LACE LEATHER AND ROBES. WE TAN DRY HIDES AS WELL AS GREEN HIDES.

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## Getting Ready for Canning

Ways in which Forethought Lessens Work at a Busy Time—

By Margaret M. Speechly

AS canning is something which has only been introduced to the West during the last few years, it has not yet been reduced to its lowest common denominator. Therefore, there are still many ways in which the home canner may save herself work and at the same time may secure better returns for her labor. Of course, the wise woman plants her garden with the family canning in mind, for there is no use in putting in more than can be eaten. Similarly, she figures out what kinds of fruits and vegetables should be cold-packed during the season. In times like these the thought uppermost in the minds of homemakers is how to economize. Those who grow their own small fruits, plums and crabapples and are able to get wild fruits are saved purchasing tame plums, peaches and strawberries, which is quite a consideration when the family exchequer is by no means full.

Years ago women preserved only for "company," birthdays, holidays or for the illness which might overtake a member of the family. That was negative preservation. With the advent of the cold pack method things have changed to positive conservation. It is now the custom to can for health, extending the garden over the winter and spring. Results show that where fruits and vegetables are available the whole year around the annual crop of boils is considerably reduced.

### The Year's Supply

This brings us to consider how much of each product should be canned so that the family health will be increased. By using a little system in this connection the danger of having too much of any one kind will be avoided. A great deal of attention has been given by authorities to the question of a year's supply of canned foods for a family. They estimate that people on the farm should provide themselves with one sealer of fruit and one sealer of vegetables for every day during eight months of the year. Those who have followed this advice agree that the increased health of their respective families has been an adequate return for the time and energy expended. They have also found that the problem of providing variety in meals has almost disappeared.

After the estimates have been made, check up your canning equipment so that there will be no delay when the products are ready for use. Very often good food has been spoiled because nothing was ready for canning just when it was ripe. This is the time to get out the sealers and to give them a thorough testing. Chips, cracks, flaws or other blemishes disqualify them for they must be perfect if used for canning. Remove condemned sealers to one side and mark them so that there will be no danger of their becoming mixed with the good ones. Some homemakers put a small strip of red enamel paint on containers which have been set aside for

storing pantry supplies. Replace them with new jars which should also be tested, as some manufacturers have not yet learned that home canners must have perfect containers. The kind of sealer used does not make a bit of difference, but it is absolutely necessary that each one be airtight. The time for processing given in bulletins is intended for quart and pint sizes only, so it is not wise to use two-quart containers.

Order a new supply of rubber rings, for those that have been used are not good enough for canning. Do not let the storekeeper palm off some old stock on to you for the very best quality is needed. All other pieces of equipment should be gathered up and carefully examined so that anything which has worn out may be replaced.

The organization of the kitchen itself deserves some consideration. It is not at all desirable to have everything upset when canning is being done because confusion is more trying than hard work. Therefore it is a good plan to give special thought to the grouping of the large pieces of equipment so that all unnecessary steps will be eliminated. Tack up the canning chart on the wall where it can be seen at a glance in order to save searching through a bulletin.

Meals planned and prepared in advance will save a great deal of time when canning. There is nothing which delays this important work so much as having to stop to make a dessert or to baste a roast. As the weather will be warm have cold dishes which can be made ahead of time and stored in the cellar. Those who are in the habit of canning their surplus meat, fowl and fish at the end of the winter find this reserve of great assistance when in the middle of cold packing the garden.

The co-operation of the whole family is very valuable in this busy time, for even a small child can help to shell peas and the older members can see that there is a good supply of wood and water on hand. In this way all will have an interest in the important proceedings.

### Secure Reliable Information

If you have no government bulletin, send to the department of agriculture of your province now, so that you will have the best methods at hand. Abide by the directions in it and by the experiences of successful canners in your own district, but do not let meddlesome neighbors sidetrack you. A few people, who think they are in the position of an authority, advocate the use of a preservative in canning. This has been proved unnecessary and, in the hands of some canners, unreliable so it should be entirely avoided. Just because your neighbor makes wonderful bread and cookies, it does not follow that she can give correct information about the one-period cold-pack method. Get a government bulletin and stick to its directions.



An enthusiastic canner who uses simple equipment



# How the Dough is Raised

*Yeast and Baking Powder Give Us Breads that are Light and Easily Digested—By Margaret M. Speechly*

CENTURIES ago there was no such thing as a light loaf, but history tells us that as far back as the Stone Age a kind of "bread" was made which could hardly be recognized as the forerunner of the flaky loaves produced on the farm today. In those far distant ages, mothers and daughters made flat cakes of the grains which they ground between two stones and baked them in the sun or in hot embers. As yeast was then unknown, the cakes were similar to the unleavened bread which the Jews ate at the Feast of the Passover. Leaven is an old-fashioned word meaning "to make light."

The hard cakes of the Stone Age dwellers did not change to our modern bread overnight. For many years this primitive bread was eaten, until women found that dough which was exposed to the air for a time was nearly always larger than if it was cooked immediately. Very gradually, perhaps in hundreds of years, this practice became an established custom. People had no idea what caused the dough to become bigger, but it is now known that wild yeasts in the air were responsible for the strange happening. When these yeasts, which are present continually in large numbers in the air, fell onto a mixture of ground grains and water, they found an ideal place for growth. In the course of time women learned to save a piece of the dough from each baking to act as a "starter" for the next batch. It was also discovered that certain plants had wild yeasts clinging to them and so we hear of hops being employed in yeast making.

Although yeast had been in common use for many years, no one knew what the mysterious leavening material was like until 1680 when a Dutchman succeeded in making a microscope strong enough to see yeast.

As the years went by certain facts were discovered through the study of the growth of yeast, which have showed that it is a plant needing food, moisture and warmth like other growing things. Good strains of yeast were selected through experiments with the wild variety, and were grown in large numbers.

Later the manufacture of yeast in large quantities was taken up by enterprising firms so that the public might obtain the best kind. One disadvantage of using wild yeasts was that their strength was not always uniform and often they were accompanied by moulds which did not improve the flavor of the bread. Too frequently bacteria became mixed with the yeast and although they were not disease germs, they lowered the quality of the loaves.

Commercial yeast is more desirable than the old-fashioned kinds because the plants are especially selected so that only the strongest are retained, and the "weeds" such as molds are removed. This goes a long way towards making bread of good flavor. Not only is manufactured yeast reliable, but it is in a convenient form which saves space in a home where storage room is scarce. The cheapness of modern yeast is an added attraction for it is within the reach of everyone.

## The Best Sort for the Prairies

Dried yeast is the kind with which we are most familiar, as it is put up in such a form that it can be kept for a long time without losing its activity. In making this product, fresh yeast plants are mixed with ground tapioca or other flour and are formed into square or round cakes. These are dried and each one is wrapped in waxed paper in order to keep out moisture which would cause spoilage. Dried yeast takes longer to come to life than some other kinds, but it is undoubtedly the best type for use in country districts.

In cities and some towns compressed yeast is employed by homemakers who prefer to make their own bread. It is very active and therefore does not take as long as dried yeast to leaven the dough. However, it spoils easily and so can only be used where a fresh supply is available

each day. Good yeast plants are mixed with moist starch and the two are formed into cakes. These are wrapped in tinfoil and are kept in a very cool place in order to prevent them from spoiling. A fresh cake of compressed yeast should be creamy white in appearance like new cheese and should be firm and solid. Yeast that is soft, dark in color or mouldy is not fit for use. It should have no odor except that of yeast.

How yeast raises dough makes an interesting story. As it is a plant it requires food, moisture and warmth, but unlike the average growing thing, it does not need any light. In bread, it finds ideal conditions for growth. If the dough is kept warm the yeast multiplies very rapidly, while if it becomes chilled the growth is checked. This can be remedied by putting the pan of dough in warm water. Luke-warm temperature is the most satisfactory as it allows the plants to grow naturally. Boiling will entirely destroy the yeast, while keeping the dough too warm is also to be avoided for then moulds and other growths have a

chance to flourish and will spoil the flavor of the bread. Souring is caused by these invisible "weeds." Freezing has left yeast unharmed on many occasions, but if possible it is best to avoid letting it get frozen.

When dough is kept at lukewarm temperature, yeast has an excellent opportunity for growing. This it does with marvellous rapidity, producing a gas which becomes entangled in the dough. If the ingredients have been well mixed, the bubbles should be found all through the mass, raising it as they increase in size. Kneading helps to distribute the gas, making the dough even in texture. On cooking, the yeast is killed but the gas expands and raises the dough. Baking hardens the mixture so that the loaf will hold its shape, resulting in a light, porous product.

## Other Leavening Agents

Yeast is not the only material used for raising doughs. When making biscuits or other quick breads for supper, either baking powder or baking soda is used for producing a gas. These materials act in an entirely different way from yeast and do not give the mixture the same good flavor. The gas is made by two opposite kinds of material which would by themselves be useless for leavening a mixture. Baking powder consists of baking soda and an acid which are mixed with a certain amount of cornstarch in order to protect them from moist atmosphere. The kind of acid used varies with the brand of baking powder. When the soda and acid are added to a mixture containing liquid some gas is given off, the amount increasing when the dough is put in the oven. Thus the dough is raised and made more digestible.

The three main kinds of baking powders now on the market are reliable, and are within the reach of everyone.

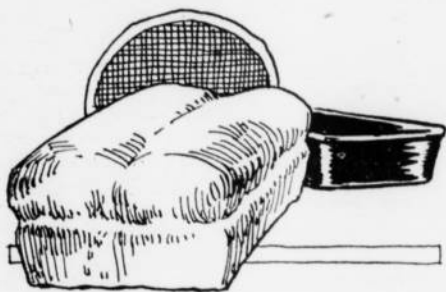
1. Tartrate baking powders contain cream of tartar which releases gas when combined with soda.

2. Phosphate powders include an acid phosphate.

3. Alum powders rely on an alum compound for producing gas.


Baking powders can be made at home, but are seldom as well mixed as the commercial product. Two level teaspoons cream of tartar and one scant teaspoon soda are equal to three teaspoons baking powder. The ingredients should be sifted together several times to combine them thoroughly.

Very often baking soda and sour milk are used in baking, in which case the acid is supplied by the milk. While milk varies in sourness, it is safe to say that one-half a level teaspoon of soda to one cup milk will give satisfactory results. Molasses, too, contains a certain amount of acid which will produce gas if one-half a level teaspoon of soda is used with every cupful. Devil's food is always nicer when made with soda, because of the acid in chocolate.



# PURITY FLOUR

"More Bread and Better Bread"



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WHAT a delight to step into a cool, attractive and orderly kitchen! Such a kitchen quiets the nerves, keeps the cook smiling and brings a well-prepared meal to the table. That's the kind of true kitchen comfort you enjoy all the year 'round with a New Perfection Oil Cook Stove.

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Wherever the New Perfection goes—and wherever it goes, it stays—women come to look upon it as a faithful friend. Over 4,000,000 are in use today doing a big share of the world's cooking and baking.

Ask your dealer to demonstrate the New Perfection. He has other Perfection lines, too, that will greatly interest you. Get a copy of our free New Perfection booklet.

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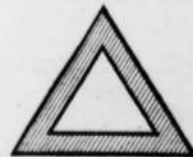
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**W**HEN a farmer buys Carhartt Overalls he gets substantial, thoroughly-made and serviceable work garments at a reasonable price. Tough, heavy denim cloth is the only fabric used; every seam is double-stitched; every button is reinforced. Each size is correct. Each suit has my patent interlacing suspenders. The pockets are extra large; the backs and bibs extra high, and the seat roomy and comfortable.

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and Carhartt Work Gloves.

*Hamilton Carhartt*  
President

# OVERALLS



## Do You Need More Dishes?

The Guide Has a Plan Whereby You Can Secure the Dishes You Want Without Spending Money to Obtain Them.

The picture above is taken from an actual photograph. It shows a 42-piece set of semi-porcelain dinnerware. This is but one set—we offer you a choice of five others. The design is the famous old English Clover Leaf, with narrow gilt lines to give it distinction. This pattern makes a beautiful set by itself, but the great advantage is its adaptability to match well with any dishes you now have. If you need a dinner set or tea set or desire to bring your present set up to full size once more, you should fill in the coupon below. These dishes will do credit to any table, as they are high class in every respect, of pleasing design and at the same time strong and substantial. They come well packed and should arrive without a dish being broken. This offer is very different from the usual prize offer—unusual value and exceptional service.

THE BEST TIME TO FIND OUT ABOUT THIS OFFER IS NOW.

COUPON

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Gentlemen: Without any obligation on my part, tell me how I can obtain the dishes I want without cost.

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J-14

## Cool and Simple Summer Styles



No. 1336—Ladies' and Misses' Dress. Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3½ yards 36-inch material.

Transfer Pattern No. 604—in blue only—12c extra.

No. 1351—Ladies' House Dress. Cut in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3½ yards 36-inch material with ½-yard 36-inch contrasting.

No. 1171—Ladies' and Misses' Dress. Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2½ yards 32-inch material with 2½ yards binding for dress with 1½ yards 36-inch material for gimp.

No. 1095—Ladies' and Misses' Dress. Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2½ yards 36-inch material for dress with 1½ yards 36-inch material for gimp.

No. 1167—Ladies' Dress. Cut in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3½ yards 36-inch material with ¾ yard 34-inch contrasting and 1½ yards binding.

No. 1295—Ladies' Apron. Cut in sizes 36, 40, 44 and 48 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2 yards 36-inch material.

No. 9379—Girls' Middy Dress. Cut in sizes 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 1½ yards 36-inch material for skirt and 1½ yards 36-inch material for blouse.

No. 1435—Ladies' Apron. Cut in sizes 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2½ yards 36-inch material with 6 yards binding.

Transfer Pattern No. 622—in blue only—12c extra.

No. 1436—Ladies' Dress. Cut in sizes 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3½ yards 36-inch material with ¾ yard 36-inch contrasting.

No. 1425—Stout Ladies' Dress. Cut in sizes 42, 44, 46, 48, 50 and 52 inches bust measure. Size 46 requires 3½ yards 36-inch material with 1½ yards 36-inch contrasting.

No. 1062—Ladies' House Dress. Cut in sizes 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 4 yards 36-inch material with 4½ yards binding.

No. 1427—Ladies' Apron. Cut in sizes 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2½ yards 36-inch material.

No. 1438—Ladies' and Misses' Dress. Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2½ yards 36-inch plaid material with 1½ yards 36-inch white or plain material.

### HOW TO ORDER PATTERNS

Write your name and address plainly on any piece of paper. Enclose 15c in stamps or coin (wrap coin carefully) for each pattern ordered. Send your order to FASHION DEPARTMENT. Our patterns are furnished especially for us by the leading fashion designers of New York City. Every pattern is seam-allowing and guaranteed to fit perfectly.

When you order your pattern, we think it would pay you to enclose 10 cents extra to receive a copy of our SUMMER FASHION MAGAZINE which shows about 400 styles, including several pages of embroidery designs, and contains a seven-lesson course in dressmaking.

### WRITE TO ANNE DEANE

If you are having difficulty in deciding what kind of clothing to wear during the coming season write to Anne Deane, who is the costume expert of The Grain Growers' Guide. Don't forget to state in your letter whether you are young or old, tall or short, stout or slim, fair or dark, short-waisted or long-waisted, also the purposes for which the clothing is intended. Anne Deane will be glad to offer suggestions in the choice of patterns and materials, but does not give dressmaking lessons.



## Eggs For Winter

*How to Pack Eggs Successfully*

**P**RESERVING eggs in the home for future use is nothing new, but in many cases the methods employed could be improved upon. While bran, salt, oats, grease and paper help to keep the air from entering the porous shells, the results are not always satisfactory. Often the eggs become musty or lose moisture or the yolks stick to the sides of the shells. When using such preservatives, the place where the eggs are stored must be exceptionally good as far as dryness and evenness of temperature are concerned. The average cellar is inclined to be damp, while the temperature varies with the weather. Such conditions do not effect eggs stored in water glass or lime water to the same extent, so these methods are preferable to older practices.

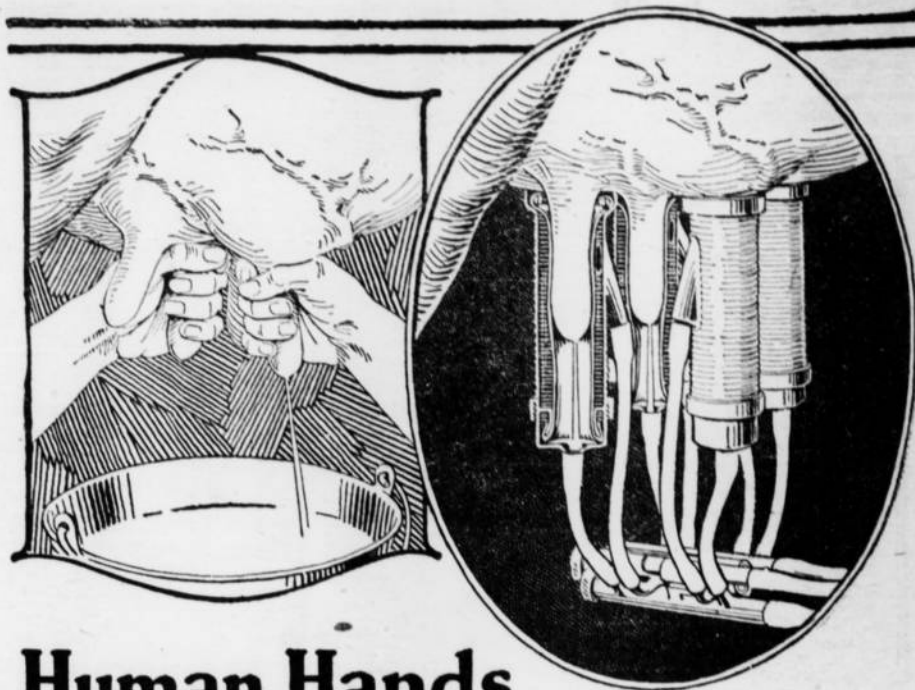
The kind of egg used is as important as the type of preservative, so collect the eggs daily, retaining only those laid in clean nests by healthy stock. Reject sun-baked, old, thin-shelled, cracked or dirty eggs, if satisfactory results are to be obtained. Weak-shelled or cracked eggs can be set aside for immediate use. One cracked or rotten egg is likely to spoil many dozen, so it is not worth while taking the risk. It is a mistake to wash eggs for preserving, as this removes a thin protective covering provided by nature for keeping out the air.

The best kind of container to use is an earthenware crock or a wooden tub, neither of which is effected by water glass or lime water. Experience has shown that galvanized iron or tin receptacles are rusted by the solution. Three-gallon crocks are more satisfactory than anything large as there is no danger of the weight of the eggs on top breaking those which are beneath. A close fitting top is absolutely necessary for preventing the solution from evaporating and leaving the eggs high and dry.

It is now about 25 years since the water-glass method was first used, and each season it has been gaining in popularity owing to its effectiveness and its ease of preparation. A pound tin which costs 25 cents will preserve a large number of eggs. Water glass is a thick, clear liquid which becomes thinner when warmed or mixed with water. Directions given on the can may be followed with safety. The usual plan is to mix the contents of a pound tin with ten times as much water which has previously been boiled and cooled to lukewarm. Stir until dissolved and allow the liquid to become cold before pouring it into the crocks. It is a good plan to put in the mixture to a depth of about six inches before commencing to lower the eggs. Leave a space at the top so that the solution can cover the last layer by at least two inches. Fill the crock to the top and put on the cover to prevent evaporation. Occasionally it happens that water-glass solution becomes jellied, but this will not prevent the eggs from keeping unless they are exposed to the air. When the liquid commences to solidify it is usually due to a lid which does not fit properly.

Lime water has also proved very satisfactory and is less expensive than water glass. To make up the solution, use two pounds fresh lime and slake it in a barrel or tub, using about two gallons of water. When it has been properly slaked add enough water to make five gallons of the solution. Allow the liquid to settle and then stir up the sediment, letting it settle again. Repeat four times and then pour off the clear liquid. When filling the containers use the same method as described above. This amount will be sufficient for 30 or 40 dozen eggs.

If desiring to boil eggs preserved in either lime water or water glass it is necessary to punch a pin hole in the blunt end of the eggs.



## Human Hands Can't Compete with This

A user of a De Laval Milker recently said: "I would no more attempt to milk cows without a De Laval than I would try to raise wheat without a binder."

You know that hand labor can't compete with machinery—and yet there is no machine a dairyman can own that will save so much time as a De Laval Milker. Figure up what cutting your milking time in two, twice a day every day in the year, amounts to; and then compare this with the time any other machine you own will save.

But this is just one reason for using a De Laval Milker. It milks cows in the way they like best—vigorously, yet with a gentle, soothing and uniform action which

stimulates the milk-forming organs to greatest production. That's why De Laval users are practically unanimous in their statements that they get more milk with it than by hand milking.

But that isn't all; with the De Laval cleaner milk can also be produced—and cleaner milk is worth more money.

There are thousands of De Laval Milkers in use which are giving perfect satisfaction. Many users state they would sell their cows and go out of the business if they couldn't have a De Laval.

If you are milking ten or more cows by hand you are losing enough to pay for a De Laval. Send for complete information.

**The De Laval Company, Ltd.**  
Montreal    Peterborough    Winnipeg  
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Sooner or later you will use a  
**De Laval**  
Milker and Cream Separator



## What Would You Do With \$1,000?

**S**UPPOSING someone were to give you \$1,000 on the one condition that you must spend it to make your life in a farm home more happy and contented, what would you do with it? For the best letters in answer to that question The Guide will pay \$25 in prizes, as follows:

Best letter .....	\$8.00	Third best .....	\$3.00
Second best .....	5.00	Next nine best.....	1.00

This contest has grown out of the contest, Do You Want Your Daughter to Marry a Farmer (best letters of which appear on pages 8 and 9 of this issue). In submitting that contest, it was our intention to discover from the actual opinions of farm women the things that were militating against a satisfying and happy life on the farm for women. We found that a large number who were opposed to farm life were opposed to it because of either of two things, the lack of money or the hard work for women. Some admitted that if a farmer had the money it would be easy enough to get the things that they needed in the way of labor-saving devices to make the work easier.

What do you consider is most needed in your home to make you more contented with life on the farm? If you had a thousand dollars to spend with that idea in mind, what would you do with it? Would you buy labor-saving devices; would you spend it making over your house into a more comfortable workshop; would you take that long-desired holiday; would you spend it so that your children might have great educational advantages; would you buy pretty things, pictures, music or books to satisfy your craving for the finer things of life? What do you want most in your own home?

Letters will be judged on the practicability of the plan and on the economy in spending the money so that the woman will secure what she wants in the best way. You must take into consideration the approximate cost of things—for instance, you could not buy a piano and an electric light plant for that sum of money. From catalogs or by enquiry from your local dealers, find out something of the cost of what you want so that you will not exceed the \$1,000 budget.

We want to know what you most want in your home, and how, if you had the money, you would propose to get it. Think the matter over carefully and then write that letter.

### Rules of Contest

1. Letter must be written in ink and only on one side of a sheet of paper.
2. Letters must not exceed 600 words in length.
3. Name and address of sender should be written on separate sheet.
4. Letters must be in our hands by the morning of July 25.
5. Letters will not be answered nor returned. We will publish as many as we have the space for. Prize winners will receive their prize money in August. The name of contributors will not be published if writers so request.
6. Address all letters to the Editor, Women's Department, The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

## CREAM WANTED

For real service ship to the Manitoba Co-operative Dairies, owned by the farmers, operated for the farmers.

**MANITOBA CO-OPERATIVE DAIRIES LTD.** 844-846 SHERBROOK ST. - WINNIPEG

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WINNIPEG  
CANADA

**SHIP YOUR  
CREAM  
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ESTABLISHED 1852

And be

ASSURED OF

FULL WEIGHT

CORRECT TESTS

24 HOUR SERVICE

**SATISFACTION**

EGGS—WE PAY CASH FOR STRICTLY  
NEW LAID EGGS.





# GOLD DUST

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## Plays With Housework

**A**TTIC to cellar — walls, woodwork, floors and stairways — how Gold Dust keeps them smiling! Big corners and little corners, cracks and crannies — they can't harbor dirt with Gold Dust around!

No rub-a-dub-dub, no endless scrubbing, no "elbow grease." Just a little Gold Dust and a pail of warm water — follow the simple directions on the package. Soft, smooth and velvety, Gold Dust cannot scratch or mar the finest surfaces. It dissolves the dirt and grease like magic.

All this happens, of course, if you get the *real* Gold Dust. You don't want to be disappointed, so look for the name Fairbank's and the Twins on every package.

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LIMITED, MONTREAL

MADE IN  
CANADA

Let the Gold Dust



Twins do your work

## CHURCH'S COLD WATER Alabastine



Before you redecorate see our booklet on the new Alabastine Opaline Effects. Something new—beautiful and economical.

The Alabastine Company, Paris, Limited  
Paris, Ont. Winnipeg, Man.

## Hungry Between Meals?

At such a time there's nothing so satisfying as sandwiches made with

## "Squirrel" Brand Peanut Butter

Made in a modern, sunlit factory—every can guaranteed. You'll find economy in buying "Squirrel" brand.

Your Grocer has it—ask him for the recipe book, too.

Canada Nut Co. Limited, Vancouver, B.C.



## Farm Water Supply

Continued from Page 10

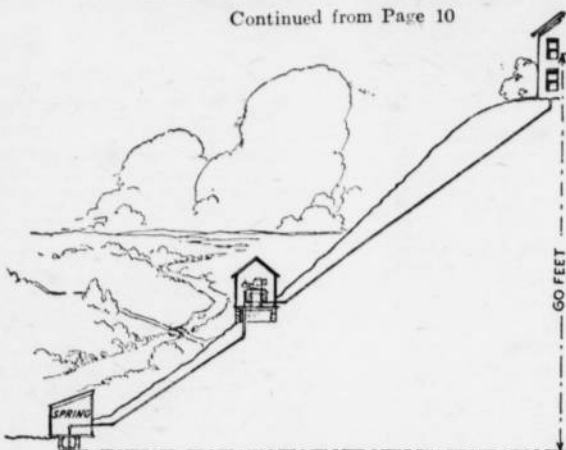


Fig. 4

An automatic, electrically-driven system in which the source of water is at some distance from the point of consumption

pumps 350 gallons of water per hour from well, cistern, stream or any source of supply within suction depth direct to the open tap. This gives a large volume of water under pressure for sprinkling lawns and gardens, washing cars, fire protection, etc., as well as good pressure at all taps, either hot or cold. When the tap is turned off the motor operates until pressure is built up to fifty pounds, when it automatically cuts the electric current off the motor and stops the pump.

The care and attention required with this system is very little indeed, there is only one place to oil and oiling is necessary once each six months.

The same system can be used to advantage as shown in Fig. 4, where water is available from a stream or shallow well say sixty feet more or less below the house elevation. In this case a frost proof pit is dug within suction distance from the stream and a small pump house is erected so that the water system is accessible and yet protected. One pound pressure raises water two feet in an inch pipe, so that the fifty pound pressure of the water system will raise the water one hundred feet above the pressure tank to the taps. All pipes are of course placed underground below frost level. Wires are taken to the pump house and the system operates automatically the same as the basement installation shown in Fig. 3.

In all systems, either suction or deep well, hot water is obtained by tapping off the cold water pressure line and running the water through a hot water front in the kitchen range or through a coil in the furnace then into a range boiler where the hot water is stored, and from the range boiler to the hot water taps.

Fig. 5 shows an electrically operated deep well pump. This pump is on the market in two sizes,  $\frac{1}{4}$  H.P. size which pumps water from wells up to 125 feet, to water level, and the  $\frac{1}{2}$  H.P. size pumping from wells up to 250 feet to water level. The objectionable features of the deep well pump are entirely overcome by this type of deep well pump. It is frost proof and does not need a housing or pump house. It operates in refrigerator oil, which functions satisfactorily in cold weather. The pump head and power motor is enclosed in a cast iron housing perfectly protecting all parts from the weather. There is only one place to oil and the oil reservoir requires filling about twice a year. No water comes above the discharge head or anti-freezing device, which is located eight or ten feet below ground level. All moving and wearing parts can be removed by one man without disturbing the drop pipe or power head. Simply disconnect the sucker rod from the power head and pull up the sucker rod, upper cylinder, lower cylinder, strainer and valves intact.

The pump is equipped with lower and upper or differential cylinder, giving a continuous flow of water. When

installed in a drilled well no pit is necessary and the discharge head is sealed with concrete, making the job absolutely sanitary. In the open or dug well the drop pipe is hung to the frost length pipe by hanger and all working parts are removable, the same as from a drilled well.

Fig. 5 shows the installation of such a pump in a drilled or casing well. To make this pump automatic the installation of a large compression tank and air charger as shown in Fig. 6 is necessary. This equipment is located in the basement of the house and the deep well pump forces

water to both large and small tank. The large tank is partly filled with water and the balance with air, and when more water is forced into this tank, the air is compressed, giving a water pressure from twenty-five to fifty pounds. The small tank is used to replenish the air in the big tank when necessary and does away with all small air pipes, air valves and fittings, which have always been a source of trouble with air pressure systems. A three-way valve with long handle, as shown in Fig. 6, is used to drain the small tank and fill it with air, and again to force this air into the large or compression tank.

With this air charger system as installed in connection with the deep well pump, we have a complete deep well automatic water system working on the same principles as the suction system already described namely when the pressure in the tank falls to twenty-five pounds, the pump operates, giving water under pressure as long as the tap is open and when closed the pump builds the pressure up to fifty pounds and automatically cuts off the supply of electricity to the motor.

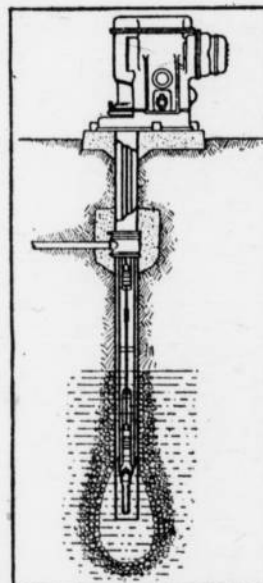


Fig. 5

An electrically-driven force pump in a drilled well. Suitable for very deep wells.

**Odds and ends of soap** which are in every home can be converted into a good hand cleaner with little trouble. When several pieces have been collected grate them in small pieces and then run through the food chopper, using the medium sized cutter. Put through a second time using the fine cutter. To each cup of this soap add one half cup cornmeal, mix well and run through the chopper until a very fine meal is made. To each two and a half cups add an ounce of olive oil. Mix well, put in a sealer and use for cleansing very soiled hands. It also helps to keep the hands soft and smooth.—O.M.

**An old fashioned sewing machine** which has all the wheels outside is often hard to keep clean. I have found that nothing does the work as thoroughly as a black lead brush. It cleans and polishes at the same time, removing the dust from all the interstices much more quickly and thoroughly than any other kind of brush I have used.—Mrs. B.G.T.

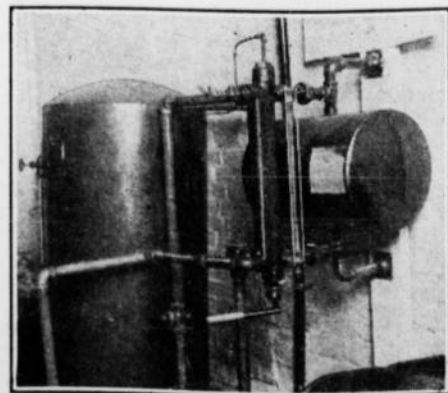


Fig. 6

A compression tank and air charger for use with automatic systems. This assures the maintenance of even pressure.



## Pearls of Paradise

Continued from Page 7

He wanted to pursue the subject, to tell her how beautiful she was, and how her beauty differed from other beauty, but, adroitly, she led him away from it and soon he was listening while she spoke of Dot. She was troubled about her sister. She was becoming moody, unhappy, and Kathleen could discover no cause for this change in her usual merry disposition.

It was the first confidence Kathleen had given to him, and he hated himself for not being able to fix his attention more firmly on what she was saying. But he had never liked Dot. She had seemed to him a superficial little thing of attempted coquetties, unconcealed vanities, and monstrous selfishnesses. That Kathleen could be blind to these failings and give to Dot, as she did, an extravagant devotion, was the one thing which saved the fact that the girls had had the same mother from being an incredibility.

"Probably," he said, though it was merely to fill an expectant pause of Kathleen's, "it is a love affair. When girls of her age grow suddenly moody it is always a love affair, isn't it?"

"Dot," she answered, with an alien impatience, "is not a child. She will be twenty this summer. And if that were it she would have told me. She is sure, always, of my sympathy and understanding."

"Spring, then, perhaps," he offered, and felt the inadequacy of his contribution.

Evidently Kathleen felt it also, for she turned toward the house. "I must go in to her now," she said. "If we win the prize I'm going to give her a splendid vacation at the seaside this year; that will probably set her straight. That, and some new frocks. Girls need new frocks as roses need renewed soil."

"And you," he questioned, with an inexplicable resentment, "when do you have your vacation and new frocks?"

She laughed—fascinating way she had of lifting her chin when she did it. "Life is a perpetual vacation for me," she said, "and my desire for new frocks vanishes before the fuss of getting them. No, I can't boast of a worry, nor a trouble of my own. What few I have are those I invent and thrust on poor Dot."

After she had left him, Carleton strayed about in the garden. A search for rose-bugs proved that the day's dose of potassium sulphide had been effective. He came to the Pearls of Paradise bushes and paused to snap off some of the less promising green buds that had appeared since yesterday. A "sucker"—an off shoot from the roots below the graft—was discovered and removed. He found himself feeling proud of his conscientiousness. A few undisturbed slugs, a few disregarded "suckers," and the money Kathleen needed to remove her worries could be hers. Temptation followed. Would it not, after all, be a finer thing to burden his own conscience a bit than to keep it clear at such a cost? No. It would be an affront to her fairness, it would contaminate her vicariously. The temptation rejected, he attempted to set his thoughts to moving in more comfortable, common-sense channels.

It was absurd for him to feel as if he were stealing something from Kathleen. The competition was a fair one. If silly little Dot did have to forego her vacation it would not be a matter of life and death. At any rate, he was a fool to take it so seriously. If Kathleen's roses proved inferior to his uncle's it would not be his fault, and it could not be helped. He went into the house and to bed.

Sung as this attitude was, however, it had one serious drawback; it lacked stability. By late May he was hating the Pearls of Paradise bushes as he had never thought it possible for him to hate any living, growing things. Obstinately, like a vain woman secure in her own charms, who, the better to display them, arrives late at some public gathering, the bushes refused to bloom. Day by day the buds lengthened on their straight, long stems; but, ten days after the Lady Hillstones had come bravely blazing forth, they still remained securely encased in their green coverings.



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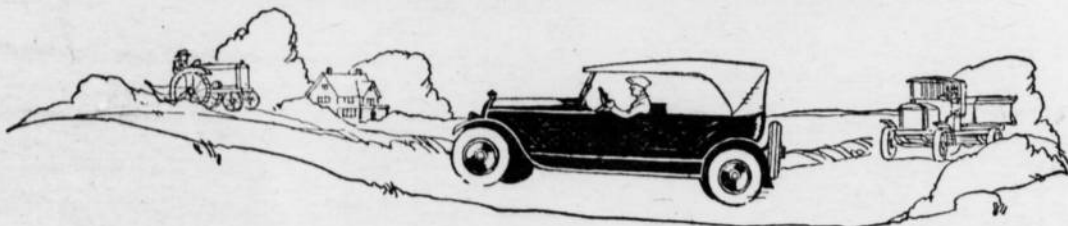
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Carleton had begun to harbor a futile hope that they might not reveal themselves until after the exhibition, now only two weeks away, when some papers to be signed called him to the city for a few days. He returned to find the bushes in full bloom and more lovely than he had ever feared they might be. Connoisseur of roses that he was, he knew that no fair judge could for an instant deny their superiority to the Lady Hillstones.

Kathleen had made a celebration of it the day they had bloomed. Had called him over to see them and, after that, there had been tea with strawberries under the hawthorn tree, and much laughter, and for Carleton, a quiet unalloyed sense of bliss.

He knew that she expected him to tell her when the white roses bloomed, and to ask her to see them. It must be done, of course. To allow her to continue hoping for a day longer than was necessary would be inexcusable. With a last belligerent look at the perfect blooms, he turned reluctant steps toward Kathleen's garden.

She saw him coming and walked to meet him. Could any other woman, he thought, appear queenly in a blue gingham coverall apron?

"Those darned old Pearls," he said, taking her hands in both of his, "have bloomed!" And then he blushed over the school-boyishness of such a greeting, and wondered why he had not delayed the news until he had told her how good, how surprisingly good, it seemed to be home again, and in the garden with her.

"Darned?" she questioned, and laughed, and removed her hands and put them in her apron pockets.

As they walked together to the south slope he stole furtive glances at her face; it was still smiling, still happy. He walked more and more slowly. When they came in sight of the bushes she gave a quick exclamation and ran on ahead of him.

He followed, still slowly. He was glad that he need not intrude in her first moment of disappointment and chagrin. But, when he came to her, it was impossible to believe there had been such a moment.

Her face was lit with pleasure, her eyes were shining. She gave the glow of her smile to Carleton. "To think," she said, "that they are roses! And that they are right here for us to see. Doesn't it make the whole world seem better and happier?"

The most cynical, the most skeptical, could not have doubted her sincerity. She bent, again, over the bushes. Her hands played about the buds with feather-soft touches. "Oh," she crooned, "you lovelies! This bud, and this one! It must be three inches long. There were never such roses before. Beautiful, beautiful things!"

He could only stand stupidly silent, dreading her realization of what such perfection would mean.

She raised her eyes to his. "Is it possible," she questioned, "that you don't appreciate their beauty? You seem so—so stolid about it."

"Of course," he answered, "I see their beauty; but I— That is—" He fumbled it, but somehow she understood.

"You are thinking of the prize?" she said. "Please don't feel that way about it. I should have told you before. Our pressing need for the money is removed. You see, you were right about Dot. It was, is a love affair. Elton Hargrieve, the son of Dot's employer, is—forgive the mid-Victorianism—being most attentive. Dot cares for him, and she is sure he cares for her. She was unhappy because she had to be shabbily dressed, always, when she was with him. It wasn't mere vanity. There were invitations she was forced to refuse. She couldn't tell him that she had nothing to wear. He thought she did not care to go about with him. Misunderstandings—all that. She didn't tell me, because she thought there was no help for it, and it would only worry me. When she did tell me, last week, we managed the necessary little fineries. Not in a way I entirely approve of" (that uncontrollable candor of hers!), "in fact, we tied ourselves to one of those dollar-down-and-dollar-a-week arrangements. But we didn't spend a dollar we couldn't see



coming in, and we didn't allow ourselves to count on the second prize, even, though we'll probably get that. So now Dot is ecstatically happy and extremely magnificent. It was amazing the amount of things she managed to get out of so small a sum; hats, frocks, shoes. It seemed like magic to me, but Dot is such a clever little shopper and I'm so dull when it comes to things of that sort. As for her vacation, wild horses couldn't drag her to the seashore. Mr. Hargrieve is to motor out here every day, I believe—"she finished with a trill of laughter.

"I'm glad," Carleton said, "mighty glad it has turned out this way. You know, I've felt more or less beastly about it, all along."

"But that was foolish of you," she answered. "Had I known, I'd have told you sooner about Dot; only it all seemed to be hers, and not mine, so I hesitated. To-day, of course, I had to tell. And now we'll both be glad, won't we? And everything is all right?"

Everything was, indeed, all right. Could anything be wrong when she was standing there beside him? As, on the other day, her physical beauty had come so rushing to him, so today the sure knowledge of her spiritual beauty, the width of her generosity, the perfection of her honesty, the invulnerability of her goodness and her true-ness came. And he had dared to doubt them. Saneer to doubt that her eyes were blue, her hair red-gold, her cheeks soft tan and pink. Saneer, and more decent. Cad that he had been, slave of his own fears. He must tell her of the doubts and ask her to forgive him. She would; forgiveness, he knew, was a part of her. But first he must tell her he loved her, how he loved her.

He opened his lips to speak and closed them again. What right had he to thrust his love upon her? They were but little more than strangers. What right had he to assume that she was interested in his emotions? To ask her to return his love before he had made an effort to gain her liking would be a presumption unthinkable. No, he must wait. He must begin from this hour to try to win her. He must go carefully, gently, but very surely.

The days that followed were difficult days filled with the torments of indecisions. Kathleen, he knew, was not of the women who find pleasure in a love they can not return. If she did not care for him his avowal would bring only pain to her, and would mean a termination of their friendship and of his hopes and opportunities. But, if she did care, or, more rightly, if she did acknowledge the possibility of caring, then what must she be thinking of his timidities?

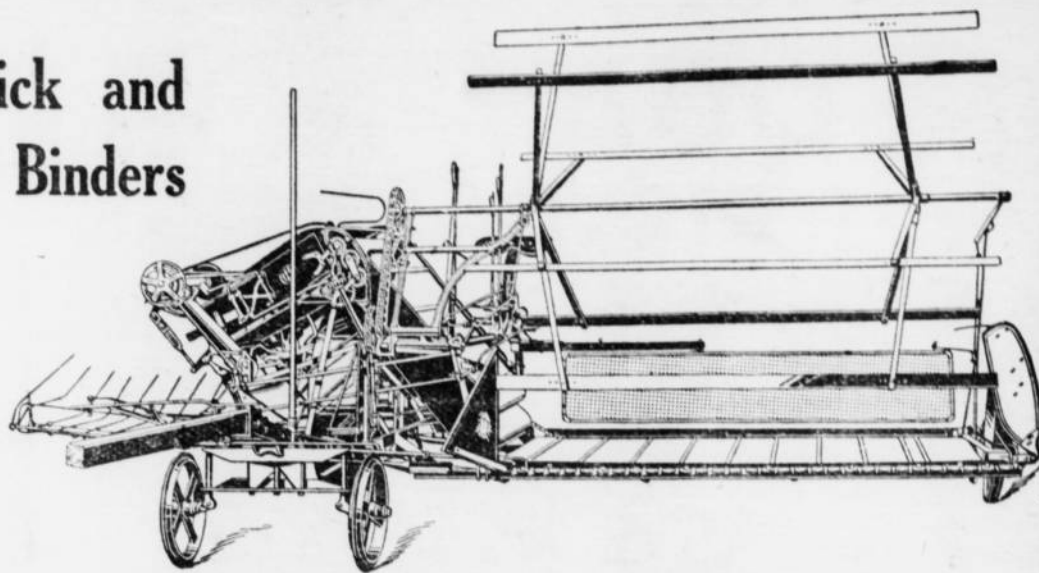
It was on the night before the day the exhibition of roses was to be held that Carleton, sitting in his room, reviewing these thoughts in his mind, finally came to a decision. The two weeks of waiting had gained him nothing. His and Kathleen's relationship was precisely as intolerably impersonal as it had been a month ago. He was tired of playing the coward's part. To-morrow, and before the hateful evening when, as an emissary for his uncle, he would be forced to participate in Kathleen's defeat, he would tell her that he loved her and ask her to marry him.

Now that he had come to his conclusion, impatience seized him. He looked at his watch with a hope that it might not be too late to seek her in the garden. Close to twelve; no use, she had been asleep for hours. He walked to a window, and a light, shining from one of the windows of the house next door, brought him a sense of apprehension, which he tried, unsuccessfully, to dismiss as an absurdity. He was old-womanishly nervous, he told himself, and prescribed a brisk walk through the garden, and some deep, brain-clearing breaths of the dew-fresh air.

But the garden, when he reached it, wore an unfamiliar, unfriendly aspect; the moon was heavily clouded and the pink and red and yellow roses all were transformed into white and ghostly things whose mingled perfumes seemed, for the first time, over-pungent and oppressive.

As he neared the south slope he fancied that he heard a click of pruning

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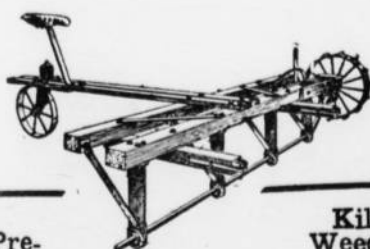
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shears. He halted, and as the sound came more distinctly to him, he stepped from the traveled path and ran noiselessly across the soft lawn. A few yards away from the Pearls of Paradise bushes he paused again and, peering through the dim light, saw a figure bending over them. The continued clicking of the shears proved the ruffian's unawareness of his discovery.

With a quick bound Carleton was upon him, and had pinioned his arms to his sides. "Drop it!" he ordered, and looked into the frightened, white face of Kathleen.

"You!" he managed. "You!"

"Loosen my arms," she commanded, but defiance and not shame was dominant in her voice; "you are hurting them!"

In the first instant he had been conscious only of an intense physical nausea, but now the cool sureness of her words brought him relief. A mistake had been made, that was all. Her coming explanation would set things straight. But why did she not hasten it? Idiot that he was! She was waiting for his own explanation of his boorishness, and for his apology.

"Forgive me," he said. "You see, I didn't know you, and I thought some scoundrel was here cutting the Pearls to prevent their being exhibited."

"You were right," she stated. "I am cutting them to keep you from winning the prize. You can see." She pointed to the bushes, all bare of blooms except the one on which she had been working when he had discovered her. Then, it was a challenge, she stooped, picked up the shears from where they had fallen, and clipped another bud from its bush.

Misunderstanding was no longer a possibility. With the certainty of her baseness there came to Carleton a fury of anger and of bitterness. He seized her wrists and held them fast. "Not another one," he said, "comes off. There are enough left on that bush to win the prize, and I'm going to win it!"

"No!" she answered. It was a protest, not a plea, but something in the intonation brought back to him the Kathleen whom he had loved. The old desire to hold her in his arms and kiss her was more irresistible than it had ever been. The clouds had parted and in the clear moonlight she appeared wonderfully beautiful. The knowledge of her treachery and his own bitter anger were lost in the thrilling consciousness of her proximity. Only for an instant; then they returned with renewed hatefulness, accompanied by a hideous temptation.

"Since two hundred dollars," he said, "is the price of your honor, I will allow you to cut the remaining roses if you will pay me with a kiss for each of them."

"And your honor?" she questioned, after a moment's hesitation. "Have you thought of that?"

"Shall we let that be my care?" He counted the roses. "Eight," he said. "Two hundred dollars for eight kisses. That's not a bad price, you know. Or come, since we are bargaining, and since for some time I've had this odd desire to kiss you, I'll do better than that. I'll make it four kisses for the eight roses. That is fair enough, isn't it?"

If only she would show some realization of her shamefulness; would hang her head, plead a bit. She did not. She stood there, chin high and defiant. "Very well," she said, "I accept your terms."

He drew her toward him. She came unresistingly. Fool! Why did he hesitate? Why did he stare at her white face and make no move? He had only to bend his head and take his toll. And he could not do it. His arms dropped to his sides. He turned, and began with quick, savage movements, to snatch the roses from the bush.

"You've tricked me, and cheated me, and lied to me," he said, "but I love you. Go now. I hope I never need see you again."

She did not answer, but he heard her moving swiftly away. He was glad of that, and vaguely grateful for her silence. He had wanted, needed to be alone. But, good Lord, the woman of it, she had returned! He waited, resentfully, for her to speak.



"I heard every word." He wheeled in astonishment and looked—not at Kathleen, but at Dot.

"Kathleen didn't tell me what she was going to do," she went on, speaking rapidly, breathlessly, "but I guessed and followed her. I came right after you did. I wouldn't have let you kiss her, but I knew, some way, that you wouldn't do it. I had to wait until after she had gone, because I knew she'd not allow me to tell you the truth."

"The truth?" he echoed.

"That I'm a thief. I stole money from the office. It seemed my happiness for—forever. And I lied to Kathleen and made her think I spent only the tiny bit we borrowed. I wasn't even sorry. But today the head book-keeper found out. And he said if I'd replace the money by Saturday and give up my position he'd let me go. Otherwise, he'd have to—take steps. It was a hundred and eighty dollars. And today is Thursday. I didn't have any more chance of getting that money than I had of getting—oh, anything! And I was so frightened. A trial—and jail. I came home and told Kathleen. She said, as she has always said, not to worry, that sister would manage. Only—there wasn't any way to manage but—this way. That's all, except that she is good, good, and she loves you. She told me so only yesterday. Oh, why don't you say something?"

He looked at Dot and tried to hate her and succeeded only in pitying her. "Yesterday," he replied, "is a hundred years removed from today. She hates me now, despises me."

"When Kathleen loves a person," Dot answered, "the things they do never make a bit of difference; she just keeps on loving, always."

"Just keeps on loving always" repeated Carlton, and as the meaning and the wonder of the words came to him he reiterated, "Just keeps on loving always."

"Come," said Dot, "we'll walk to the house together, and I'll tell her you are waiting."

"She wouldn't come out to see me. Not tonight."

"You wouldn't," Dot answered, "and I wouldn't. But Kathleen will."

The following evening, Kathleen's Lady Hillstones won the grand prize at the exhibition. The following week old Mr. Burkell made a new will. Next year his Pearls of Paradise will undoubtedly win the prize for him. But none of those things matter particularly; at least not to the Carleton Staffords. The one important thing to them is that, more swiftly than she had gone from him, and bringing with her the peace and security of love, Kathleen came out to him that night in the starlight.

### Making Tallow Candles

Q.—In these days of high prices I feel that considerable saving could be effected by making my own candles, but have no idea as to how to go about it. I would be greatly obliged if you could give me a good recipe.

A.—In order to make candles at home it is necessary to have a set of tin molds similar in shape to the old-fashioned molds. If plain round tubes are the only sort available make a cardboard disc for the bottom, holding it in place with a knot in the cord which goes through the centre of the candle. Suppose you have two molds, take a twisted cotton cord equal to about three-ply of store string, leaving it six inches longer than the two tubes. Drop one end into a tube and pull it through the pointed end. Tie a large knot which will keep it from slipping out, and will prevent the tallow from leaking. Make a knot on the other end in the same way. Hang the centre of the cord from a hook so that it will be directly in the centre of each tube. Pour melted tallow or wax into the molds, making sure that the wick does not get out of the centre or slacken. In winter this is a very simple and speedy operation which any child can do. When the tallow is perfectly cold cut the knots and pull gently. If the candle does not come out apply a little heat. Any boy can make a candle-stick from a firm vegetable such as a turnip by boring a hole and scooping out a drip trough. These candles are a great saving in coal oil and lamp chimneys.—Jane Gordon.

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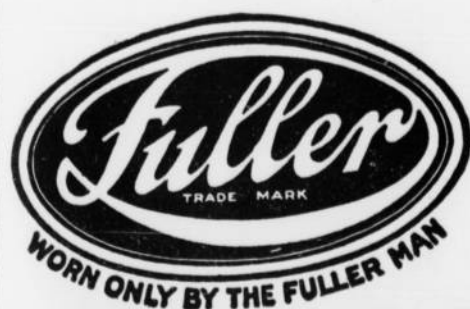
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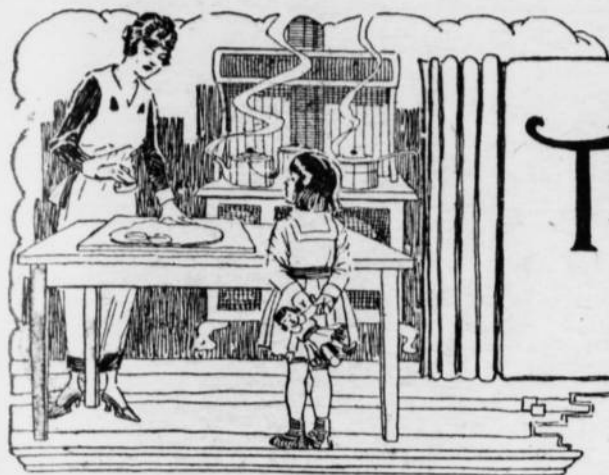
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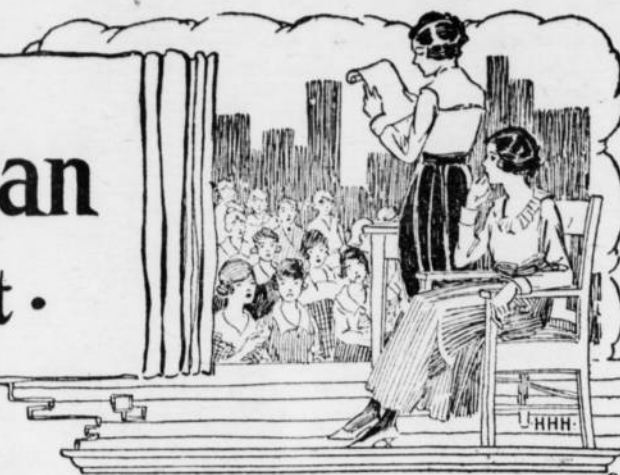






# The Countrywoman

## • Editorial Comment •



### Women's Opinion of Farming

Perhaps in no other way could we have got such an intimate expression of farm women's opinion of farming than by asking the question, "Would you, in the light of your experience as a farm woman, advise your daughter to marry a farmer?" The answers to a question that so vitally affected their child's happiness came sincere and decided.

Both those for and against had good points to their reasons. It is easy enough in the present state of depression in which agriculture finds itself to find definite unfavorable facts to place one's finger upon. It is a more difficult matter, as one writer of a letter said, "to put into words what I like about farming." We can appreciate that, because even the most gifted writers well trained in the skilful use of the language are sometimes at a loss to adequately express in actual words the attraction that farm life holds for the man or woman who has answered its call. It is something which can be felt much stronger than it can be written or spoken. The close contact with nature brings nature's God very close and the farm worker has a sense of sharing in creative work that goes a long way toward making for contentment.

"Mother-of-one" comes very close to expressing that sense of contentment when she says, "and my soul, growing with the growth of living things, tells me that my work is good." It is a contentment that comes from within rather than from the accumulation of material things.

The faith that women showed in their letters in farming has roots that go much deeper than the surface of present conditions. Over and over again they repeated in the letters: "In spite of the hardship of pioneer life, crop failure, hail, frost, rust, and drought, I still would choose the farm." That is a faith which we need to do our utmost to preserve and develop.

And the faults found with farming—even those who love farming most will admit that they are serious. There is, however, one ray of hope shining through the letters of the most dissatisfied, and that is that things might be different if the farm could be made to yield a better financial return. There are no people quite so hopeful of the future as farm people. Each springtime holds out its promise for a better harvest. Each slow-moving season's circle demands patience and faith. Even when harvest's realization falls short of spring's promise—there is always a new spring with fresh hope.

There is one realization brought home to Canadian farm people, and that is that the solution must lie within themselves. That solution stretches into taxation, legislation, land settlement, marketing and improved farming methods. There is a new hope in their hearts to fit them for the task—and that is co-operation.

### Restoring Rural Morale

Herbert Quick, who as a writer has done much to state in workable terms the near-to-ideal rural life, believes that farm women have a very important part to play in stopping the drift of people from the farms to the cities. Writing in the *Ladies' Home Journal*, in 1919, he describes the phenomenon of the overgrowth of the cities to be "like pulsating tumors on the body politic." He believes that the drift to the cities has been partly caused by farm women who have found some phases of farm life too difficult. He believes that farm women must now win the people back to the farms, but that before they will do this there are some things which must receive attention.

"When it appears—and it must be made truly to appear—that country life gives or can be made to give to all concerned a better chance in the world, a chance to live better and fuller lives, the new farm wife will not only keep the children on the farm but she will take them back from the towns.

"The new farm wife must do her share in so rocking the world back or forward to better things that this new thing of such world-wide importance will be made in all verity to manifest itself to the world. Her share must be the greater share, as it always is in things relating to the welfare of the race.

"But in this labor we must all demand our respective shares. On the farms and in some neighborhoods today, the children and the wives have a

better chance to live full and developed lives than they could enjoy in the cities. The task of making these conditions universal and of improving them everywhere is a national one, in which the women and men of the cities ought to take an interest quite as acute as that demanded of the farmers. For the over-urbanization of the nation means the eventual ruin of the cities for lack of a basis in a population living on the land."

Then going on to speak of the lack of conveniences in the farm home, he says: "We are now dealing with the small things which drive women away from the farms—not the really controlling

### The Gate of Fancies

By Hope Pearson

*When I want to go to the Land of Fancies  
Far Away,  
Where the birdies sing and the sunlight dances,  
Here I stray.*

*And I see the birds that are red and yellow,  
Green and blue;  
And the lovely apples big and mellow  
For me and you.*

*There's a butterfly that I ride and play with  
In the park;  
And a big black cat that I like to stay with  
In the dark.*

*When I hear the march of the Elfin's coming  
Through the wood,  
And the busy sound of the bees all humming  
As they should.*

*Then I know it's time that  
the gate is closing,  
So I run:  
They'd lock me in if they  
caught me dozing,  
Just for fun!*

factors. For the lack of equipment for doing work is the ruin of women's health and the destruction of their morale. We all know what morale is now; the writers on war topics have taught us. Morale is a word which refers to the way in which people feel about things. Destroy the morale of an army and it will run from its shadow.

"The morale of our rural people began to suffer when the cities began offering the women and children a better chance in the world than seemed obtainable in the country. I am mentioning only the little things which ruin women's contentment, like the lack of water in the house, lack of lighting systems, lack of power to run washing machines and dairy appliances, lack of community laundries, as things which long ago destroyed the morale of rural life as far as the women were concerned.

"And when the morale is gone it takes a good deal to restore it. Lack of morale is lack of faith in the promises of life.

"It is for the new farm wife to restore rural morale. She must do it and she can do it. But she will need the assistance of the rest of the community in getting rid of these little things which affect the general tone of feeling with regard to rural life."

Truly, the Canadian farm woman has a task ahead worthy of the best that is in her.

### Senator David

If women needed any further proof that the members of the Canadian Senate, as that body is at present constituted, are apt to be very far removed from present-day thinking, then Senator David has supplied it. Recently Senator David proposed to have the existing suffrage law amended so that women under thirty should not vote. Evidently the English law regard-

ing woman suffrage has struck Senator David as being just the proper kind of thing to have. Which shows that the worthy senator is not even aware of the fact that English women are not by any means satisfied with that law, and it is altogether likely that they will have it amended in the near future.

In giving his reason for asking the change, he is reported as saying: "Girls between twenty and thirty are not mature in judgment and should not be enfranchised. The lists are being loaded with a non-intelligent vote. Last election thousands of girls voted who did not know who the party leaders or the policies were. The present franchise gives a multiplication of useless votes."

We are very much in favor of taking steps to develop a more intelligent electorate, but when it comes to a matter of eliminating some of the voters already on the lists we would like to ask Senator David, Why pick on us? How about the man between twenty and thirty or the married woman between those ages? Would the fact that the latter has friend husband to advise her which way to cast her vote necessarily make that vote a more intelligent one?

Even the Senate cannot "turn back the wheels of time." But it is occasional outbursts like this from some of its members that makes us wonder if the Senate is not a drag on the wheels of progress.

### Your Front Yard

Have you ever driven along a country road and observed the yards of the farmsteads which you passed and from your observations tried to form some estimate of the character of the people who live within? It is an experiment that is well worth the trying. You will be surprised as to the correctness of the estimate you will form.

Testing the plan out, start on your neighbors. You will find yourself saying, "It's easy enough to tell that Ted Smith is the happy-go-lucky man he is by the way his yard is cluttered up with useless old machinery and scattered wood and lumber"; or, again, "Farmer Jones shows that he takes a pride in his farm and himself by the carefully clipped lawn and hedge, not an unnecessary object in sight," or, "One could picture easily in their mind's eye that the woman who lived in that farmhouse loved the beautiful by the arrangement of her flower gardens about the house and the one or two wonderfully rare shrubs she has so carefully preserved," and so on. Every different kind of person has a different way of expressing his or her character by their surroundings. Nowhere do surroundings so closely resemble the character of the person than in the average farm yard.

It soon becomes a highly interesting study. Then, as you drive home, pause at your own gate and ask yourself, "If I were a complete stranger, what sort of a picture would I form of the people who live within this house if I judged them by the yard. You may not feel that it would be a very complimentary or true one. Then you must take time this summer to make your yard properly more exactly represent you.

### Church and Community

Rev. Peter Jacobs, Randolph, Iowa, a man whose work in the rural church has been given perhaps wider publicity by both the secular and religious press than any other pastor in the United States, outlines the mission of the church to the rural community as follows:

1. To create a community spirit.
2. To raise the standard of ideals.
3. To discover and develop talent.
4. To cultivate the spirit of patriotism.
5. To bring people in contact with the larger life.
6. To train for Christian leadership.
7. To interpret the great movements of today.
8. To provide wholesome social life.
9. To develop the educational life.
10. To promote the spirit of progress.



Hope Pearson, aged 10



## Farm Women's Clubs

Continued from Page 13

"Our board of directors met and laid plans of work to be taken up at each meeting. We discussed the following topics: Wheat Pool, Dower Law, Cadet Training in Our Schools, Home Training of Our Children, Hot School Lunches, and Rest Room. An address was given by Mr. Stevens, principal of our school, on How Parents Can Assist in the Educational Work Carried on in School.

"We organized a baseball team for Juniors, and sent secretary to secretaries' convention. We have been trying to better the condition of our school in the way of having physical exercises introduced and hot school lunches for country children.

"We sent two delegates to political convention. We have a travelling library which we think is a benefit to our section and also to our young people. We have quilted quilts for busy neighbor women. We also have social evenings in our homes for both old and young people. We are taking up relief work in our own locality and sending flowers and fruit to the sick. Our section contributed \$15 to the provincial association last June, and gave \$5.00 to political campaign funds.

"In all we have held 11 meetings and added one new member and promise of more, and look forward to doing better work next year.

"Our program for 1922 has been mimeographed and a copy placed in the hands of every member. Its motto is, 'Let justice be done, though the heavens fall; not for self, but for all.' Its subjects are taken by the members, the Junior girls and the minister, and included: Practical Value of Literature, Co-operation in Community Life, Benefit of Section to Community, Professions for the Stay-at-home Girl on the Farm, the Community Library, Making Poultry Pay, and Our Cemetery.—Mrs. R. A. Porter, secretary.

### Saskatchewan Notes

The Normanton W.G.G.A. had a very successful year in spite of all the drawbacks of the busy season and so much illness among members. We held ten meetings and had 15 members. In war time we devoted all our time to Red Cross work, but early in 1921 we decided to do something for our community and to purchase a piano for the use of the district. A sale of work was held early in the spring and another in the fall, with an ice cream social in the summer. Just before Christmas we turned over as payment on the piano our year's earnings, with the exception of \$30 which was sent to the Babies' Home in Saskatoon. We are now enjoying our piano, and it is a great help in getting up socials and programs.—Mrs. D. Armstrong, secretary.

Thunder Creek has a membership of 16 and holds meetings semi-monthly at same time and place as the local. In March they held a successful fowl supper, entertainment and whist drive which swelled treasury to \$113. The members have decided to order four dozen brooms from the Institute for the Blind to encourage their industry.

Although the members are all busy farm women, the Kindersley W.G.G.A. held a home-cooking sale and tea on May 20. The total proceeds, including the sale of several articles left over from the bazaar last autumn, amounted to nearly \$70. The Avonhill Women Grain Growers, a branch of the Kindersley local, served ice cream and cake and added to the funds \$17.

### Manitoba Briefs

At their last meeting the Eriksdale United Farm Women elected their delegates to the nominating convention to be held in June, and decided to have a lunch counter in operation for this event, so that people coming from outside points will have no difficulty in getting refreshments and thus the delegates will not miss any of the meeting. New members are being enrolled in this local and canvassing done for campaign fund. They are hoping to be able to build a rest room in the near future and have had a site offered to them free of charge. They hope also to arrange through the municipality to have the

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building free from taxes. A dance is being held on June 16 in aid of the rest room fund and we are looking for a big crowd.

The courses in millinery and dress-making, held in the hall at Hazelridge under the auspices of the U.F.W.M., were taken advantage of by 25 members, 20 taking active part. Under Miss Smith's instruction several dresses and seven hats were made. Owing to most of those taking part having a good distance to come, lessons were held in the afternoons only, from 1 to 5 p.m. All expressed great pleasure with the course and it has been decided to request another demonstrator to come during the summer months, when we look for a larger attendance.—Mrs. J. C. McDermot, secretary, U.F.W.M.

It is very interesting to note that the first contribution from a U.F.M. local in aid of the Russian Famine Relief Fund came from the Abbotshall local, which is situated in one of our newer districts, an area in which many people have had their own heavy financial burdens during the past two years. Perhaps experiences of this kind tend to stimulate sympathy for others who are in trouble. In any case Abbotshall came along with the splendidly generous contribution of \$18 for the sufferers in Russia. There must be many more locals in Manitoba quite as able to help this work as the people of Abbotshall.

Cypress River W.S.U.F.M. report that they have now 18 books in the library. At each meeting ten minutes is taken for the discussion of the paper that is given. It was decided at the last meeting that the local would undertake the selling of brooms made by the Institute for the Blind. A concert was recently held in this local, the Bru orchestra being in attendance. This orchestra comes from a small local district and puts up good music with its two violins, trombone, cornet and piano. A sketch, A Regular Fix, was put on, after which the audience listened to two splendid addresses from W. G. Rathwell, vice-president of the U.F.M., and Rev. Mr. Dickson.

Miss M. E. Hamilton, convener of the women's committee of the U.F.M. at Elkdale, reports their meetings well attended. During the latter part of March they held a flour-bag competition, fish pond and debate. Debates have been featured very largely this winter in their program. The young people get most of their training for office in their literary society, which meets at the school every Friday between three and four o'clock. Also a boys' class of 16 boys, from 10 to 15 years, meet regularly and carry out the Tuxis program.

Mrs. E. L. Johnson, secretary of the Arborg U.F.W.M., reports: "Our society is quite active all the time. We now have undertaken to visit the schools every Friday afternoon to teach the girls a bit of sewing and little things they want to learn. We are endeavoring to get the U.F.M. interested in the boys. The children all belong to the Boys and Girls Club. All the members of this Women's Section wear U.F.M. brooches and a number have U.F.M. windshield badges on their cars."

Some time ago the Giroux Women's Section, U.F.M., offered its services to the Manitoba Red Cross, and as a result were furnished with a number of khaki handkerchiefs. The women supplied the filling, held several quilting bees, and last week returned to the Red Cross the khaki handkerchiefs in the form of three cozy comforters. Too great appreciation cannot be expressed of the fine spirit manifested and the practical help given.

The U.F.W.M. are busy at Melita. Their latest plans are to have a section for the exhibit of their members' work at the Melita agricultural fair. Recently their rest room was moved to larger and more homelike quarters. A large sack of second-hand clothing has been packed and shipped to needy returned soldiers' families.

An overall and apron dance was the new feature of entertainment indulged in by the U.F.W.M. from Eriksdale. As the night was fine all enjoyed the drive to the Hartfield school, and much jollity resulted from the fines of 5 cents for those who did not come dressed in aprons or overalls. The proceeds of the evening, \$32, are being used for the rest room fund.

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Gophers cost farmers over two hundred millions of dollars a year, through the destruction of crops and damage to land. Farmers need no longer suffer this loss because they can now kill off all the gophers on their farm in less than a week's time. This is possible through the remarkable discovery of E. R. Alexander, a chemist, who has perfected a virus which kills gophers and rats as though by magic. This product is not a poison—it can be eaten by human beings or any animal on the farm as safely as their regular food, but means quick, sure death to gophers.



This wonderful gopher virus, which is known as Alexander Gopher-Killer, is merely mixed with bread or meat scraps and placed where gophers, rats or mice can get to it. Within a few hours after a gopher has eaten Alexander Gopher-Killer he gets a high fever and suffers a terrible thirst. He leaves his pits and nesting holes and goes to the open field in search of pure air and running water.

It is a scientific fact that one gopher affects others and soon the whole colony dies. And though this virus is absolutely deadly to gophers—chickens, hogs, cattle or any farm animal can eat it and not be affected at all.

So confident is Mr. Alexander that Alexander Gopher-Killer will kill every gopher on your farm in less than a week's time that he offers to send, as an introductory offer, a regular \$4.00 tube for only \$2.00. Give it according to directions, and if at the end of a week's time you are able to discover any gophers, rats or mice on your farm your money will be refunded. A big Toronto bank guarantees that Mr. Alexander is reliable and will do as he says.

Just send money order, check or currency for \$2.00 to E. R. Alexander, Alexander Laboratories, 3026 Terminal, Toronto, Ont., and the tube will be mailed at once on the guarantee that if not absolutely satisfactory your money will be returned without question. Write today and stop your gopher losses now.—Advertisement.



## Which Should My Daughter Marry?

Continued from Page 8

with a business which produces something necessary for the welfare of the world. A feeling of glorious independence dowers the farmer's wife. She finds a pleasure, too, in the out-of-doors surrounding her. She delves in the soil and transmutes it into flowers, vegetables or fruits. She helps to feed young animals, tends the poultry, growing fond of them, according to their ways.

And lastly, but not least, the farm affords her opportunity for meditation on things eternal and things to come. Flippancy departs in the presence of a vast and brilliant prairie sunset or the ghostly radiance of the flickering northern lights, or listening to the howl of the hungry coyote. As a result we have the farmer's wife, an inherently religious and deeply thoughtful woman.

For these reasons I hope my daughter will marry a farmer.—Prairie Wife.

### Fourth Prize Letter (c)

YOU have set us a task, dear Editor, that comes close indeed to the hearts of mothers of 'teen-age girls. We who have struggled on bravely against consecutive crop failures, experiencing again and again that "hope deferred that turneth the heart sick," we who have had to "stick on another patch" and keep smiling through it all, can we see our dear girl, who is "as the apple of our eye," steer straight for the same fate in linking her life up with a farmer?

Yes, farm life has many advantages over that of city life. Its free, untrammelledness, its joyous sociability, its healthy pursuits, the interest one feels in watching the wonderful workings of nature, make it far surpass the artificiality of city life, with its hectic pleasures and its stereotyped joys. The country is the true home for the children. There they have the best chance to grow up strong and healthy, breathing God's free air unpolluted; the chance for initiative to be developed, for occasions are always turning up when one must act promptly and swiftly; the chance to grow up sane and thoughtful, for one has leisure and quietness to see to the heart of things. Town life may be all right for those of us who have wisdom to see what is best for us and will power to stand up for the right, but with the young, who with the eager eyes of youth see only the tinsel and the glitter and none of the tawdriness beneath, it is a different matter. "As the twig is bent the tree is inclined," and bad companions and a constant striving after excitement leave an indelible mark on the child, unless his home ties are bound firmly with loving hands. Of course, this might also happen in the country, but naturally the opportunities are not so great.

Yes, even after 15 years on a farm in the West, years of hard work, of striving, of hopes unfulfilled, yet shot through with the golden threads of love and home happiness, I would say that farm life is the best for my girl, if her love be given to the lad on the farm. For love pays for all, and though hardships may be partly her lot in future, why, these things are trifles when weighed against home happiness! The man who likes the farm well enough to make his home on it is mostly a farmer born and bred, with the big heart and broad outlook that belongs to the big out-of-doors. Of course I do not say all farmers are that and all townsmen not, but the farmer has the best chance to be all of that. That is the man who can make a girl happy. Does not Burns, that great mind reader, say, "The heart's aye, the part aye, that mak's us right or wrang"? And so I take it.

There is a oneness between husband and wife on the farm that is often absent in business life, a mutual fellowship and partnership that unquestionably cements the tie between them. Here, as in no other life, the wife feels she is a very important part of the whole. When good times come she shares in them; in hard times she is a pillar of strength, for with her tenderness and loving kindness she helps her "man" over the rough places and leads him with tender hands to the heights of hope once again. And in this mutual confidence and love I see a good chance for marital happiness.—B. G. Todd.



The ultimate choice of the PRUDENT housewife

## In Old Times or New—

What fabric so delicate, yet so serviceable as cotton?  
—so dainty, yet so simple and unpretentious?  
—so inexpensive, yet so lasting?  
The best cottons are PRUE COTTONS.

Made by Canadians in Canada.

DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY  
LIMITED  
MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG

## McLAREN HOTEL

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Winnipeg's Leading Family and Commercial Hotel.

GRAIN GROWERS' HEADQUARTERS  
Fireproof Building.

Steam Heated Throughout. Hot and cold running water in all rooms.

Reasonable Rates on both American and European plan.

Bus meets all trains.

ALEX. MCGREGOR, Manager



Ask your grocer for the more tender, more delicious macaroni product—Creamettes. It cooks in one-third the time.

The Creamette Company

## Cream and Eggs

Ship by Express direct to us. Our shareholders are producers and we are incorporated to further the producers' interests.

Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries Ltd.

Creameries at: Birch Hills, Canora, Cudworth, Fiske, Henribourg, Invermay, Kelliher, Kerrobert, Langenburg, Langan, Lloydminster, Melfort, Melville, Moosomin, North Battleford, Oxbow, Preeceville, Radville, Regina, Saskatoon, Shellbrook, Tantallon, Tisdale, Unity, Wadena, Wawota, Weyburn, Yorkton.

Cold Storages for Eggs at: Melfort, Melville, North Battleford, Regina, Saskatoon, Weyburn, Yorkton.



BOYS

**Color The Doo Dad Picture Below  
Enter It In The Big Coloring Contest**

GIRLS

All you need do is to color the picture and send it to me. You do not have to send a subscription or anything to compete. There are ten Doo Dad books given away every week to the boys and girls sending in the best. That isn't all. I have planned another Contest where every boy and girl gets a chance to get a big, valuable prize if they do what I say.

### Just Do This

When you send in the picture you have colored send along a subscription to The Guide, and you not only compete for one of the ten books I give away every week, but you sure get a prize of a Doo Dad Book and a chance to win one of the 200 BIG PRIZES at the end of the Contest.

### 200 Prizes Worth \$500.00 Free to Boys and Girls

You can compete every week if you wish as long as you send a subscription to The Guide with every colored picture you send. I give one Doo Dad book for each subscription, and one entry in the big contest, but remember the more entries you have the more your chances are of winning one of the big prizes.

### Do You Want a Valuable Prize?

There's no reason why you shouldn't win one of them

**FOR BOYS**—There is a gold watch, Waltham movement; also a "Radiolite" watch, "tells time in the dark"; a dandy 22 rifle that would bring joy to any boy, also a flashlight, pocket knives, tie pins, cuff links, baseball outfits and dozens of other things that boys want but can't buy. **FOR GIRLS**—A beautiful gold wrist watch, Waltham with expansion bracelet; solid gold pendants, stone set; tennis racquet, hammock, and countless prizes of the better kind that any girl would be glad to own. Some of the big prizes are for the home. You would be proud to make a present to mother or daddy of a chest of silverware, a Simmons bed, a dinner set, a McClary three-burner oil stove and oven.

I cannot tell you more about them here, but when you send in the picture you have colored and a subscription I'll send you a picture of all the prizes and a complete list of them.

### THIS IS YOUR BIG CHANCE

Make up your mind to be a winner, to enter a big contest and win a big prize. I'm sure you can do it.

Subscriptions may be either new or renewal; they all count the same. They can be taken at the rate of \$1.00 for one year, \$2.00 for three years, and \$3.00 for five years. These subscriptions can be secured from your neighbors, uncle, aunt, cousin, brother, sister, mother or daddy, but your own cannot be accepted.

### REMEMBER—

The Contest closes August 31. It will be necessary to start now so that you can put your best work in on your coloring.

Doc Sawbones

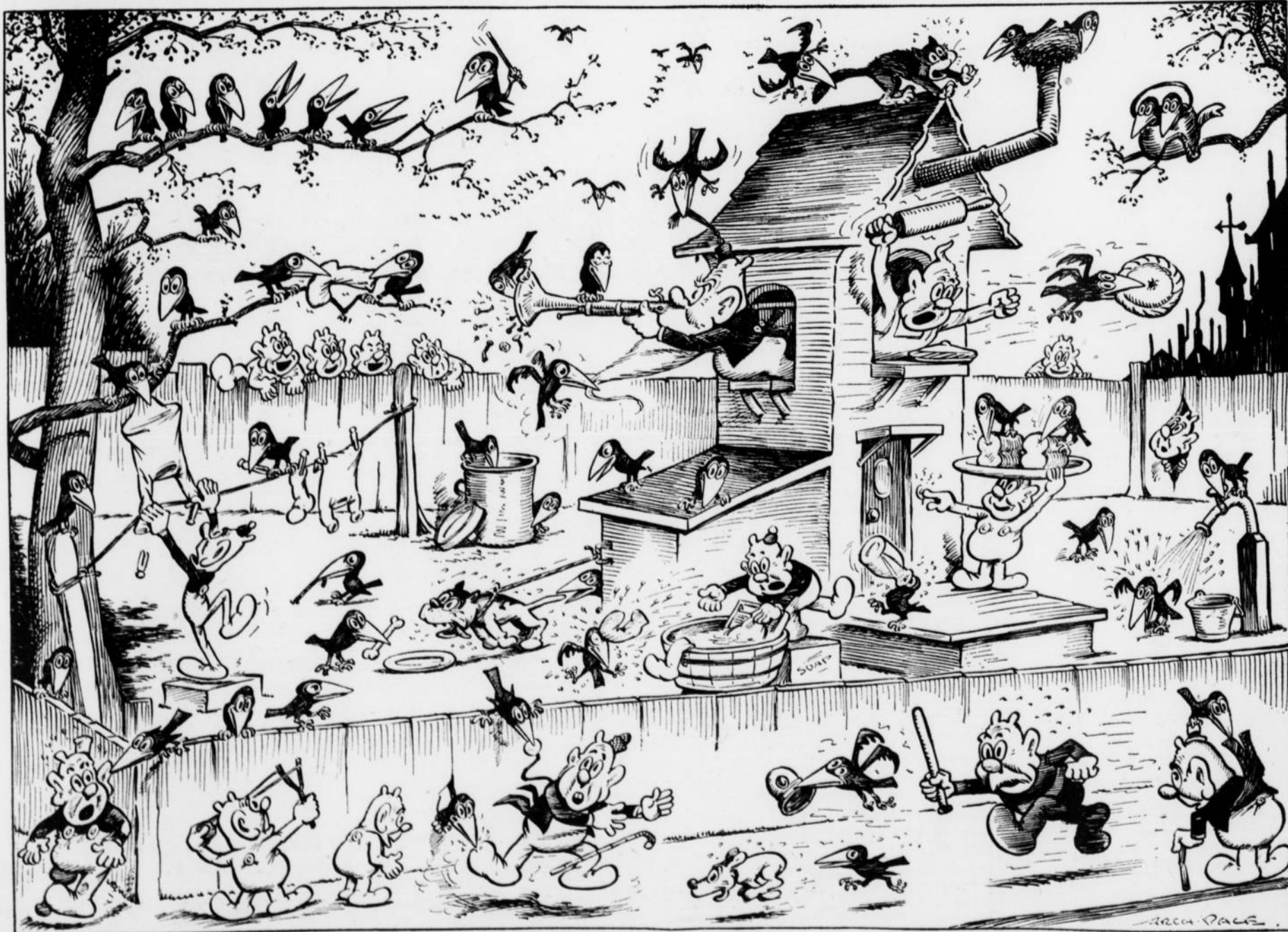
### Winners of Doo Dad Books

WEEK ENDING JUNE 3

JEAN BELL, G., MAN.  
STANLEY EVANS, S., SASK.  
DOROTHY McKENNA, D., SASK.  
ALBERT SCHEERSCHMIDT, S., ALTA.  
WINNIFRED TOOP, R., SASK.



Every week I've been giving away five Doo Dad books. With the week ending June 17, and every week from then until the end of August, I'm going to give ten books.  
Doc Sawbones



THE DOO DADS ARE VISITED BY CROWS.

Crow time has come again. These thieving birds flew over Dooville by the thousands and the amount of damage they did is hard to believe. They followed the rows of the drill and dug up the seed, they ate the eggs which the hens had laid in the hay loft, and they even drank the horse trough dry, and round the house they were a pest. Doc Sawbones was so angry that he got out his old Blunderbuss and filled it with buckshot, horseshoe nails and all kinds of scrap iron. But just as he was about to fire two crows lighted on the end of the Blunderbuss and spoiled his aim. Roly and Poly were doing a little washing, but it looks as though they will have to give it up. One of the crows is about to steal Poly's best shirt off the line, and the other one tried to take a sock before Roly had rinsed it. Right away, quick, Roly threw the other sock at the crow, but then that's an awkward way to do one's washing isn't it? Percy Haw Haw was attacked in two places at once. One crow took a fancy to his English eye-glass and the other one picked

at his favorite corn. As for Flannelfeet, look at the outrageous way he has been used! He is too bald-headed to be running round without a hat like that.

The crows have absolutely no fear. One of them is stealing the bone out of the dog's plate, and while the dog is trying to look after his belongings another one is going to tweak his tail, and, mind you, this is a fierce dog. The cat on the roof is simply squealing for help. I wouldn't be at all surprised if the crows clip off its nice bushy tail to line their nests with. It is not only their stealing habits and their fearlessness that make the crows so much hated, but it is the awful croaking and screeching that they make all the time. On a branch you will see the singing teacher of the flock teaching the young crows some of the most dreadful noises.

The only Doo Dad who didn't pay much attention to the coming of the crows was Sleepy Sam. He was dozing against the fence when one crow gripped him by the ear. No alarm clock ever gave such good results with Sleepy Sam.



## News from the Organizations

Continued from Page 11

relatives, so that copies of the Roll can be sent to the latter.

### St. George Nominating Convention

The U.F.M. nominating convention for St. George was held at Eriksdale on June 1, with 116 delegates in attendance. The following locals were represented: Pebble Beach, Oatfield, Lily Bay, Nord, Eastlands, Parkview, Deerhorn, Lundar, Eriksdale, Goulbourne, Darwin, Camper, Silver Bay, Abbeyville, Helendale, Pineview, Mulvihill.

Amos Lee, of Lily Bay, was elected chairman by acclamation. It was agreed that nominations should be verbal and that the preferential ballot be used. J. Count was elected returning officer and J. O. Bourbonniere, J. Page, W. Tighe and W. Bestwick scrutineers. It was also decided to limit candidates in speaking to ten minutes.

The following were nominated: A. Lee, Lily Bay; J. Whittall, Parkview; A. E. Kristjanson, Lundar; J. Poulter, Deerhorn; J. O. Bourbonniere, Abbeyville; R. Jefferson, Lily Bay; C. Simpson, Eastlands; A. J. Morton, Helendale; Jas. Forsyth, Pineview; but R. Jefferson, C. Simpson, A. J. Morton and Jas. Forsyth withdrew from the contest. The first count stood: Kristjanson 48, Lee 41, Whittall 11, Bourbonniere 10, Poulter 4, spoiled ballots 2. The final count gave Mr. Kristjanson 62 votes and he was declared the choice of the convention.

The candidate agreed that his resignation might be held by the United Farmers of the constituency. Already over \$100 has been collected for the campaign fund. Mr. Kristjanson is well and favorably known in the constituency and in the farmers' movement. He did splendid service in the late Dominion campaign and will be loyally supported. The committee are confident of a victory for him on polling day. It is the time to stand solidly by the farmers' movement and demonstrate that we can more fully meet Manitoba's need than either of the old line parties.

### The Manitoba Campaign

#### Personal Support

If now you have in the field a candidate regularly nominated and supporting the United Farmers' platform—well, it is up to you to back him with your influence, your organizing ability, some contribution to the campaign fund, and finally your vote. The fact that he may not have been your personal choice should not count. He was the personal choice of a majority of the representatives of the United Farmers of your constituency or he would not have been nominated. Don't sit back. Be a sport. Remember that you are working as a member of an organized body and that it stands for co-operation and united action.

#### Posters for Meetings

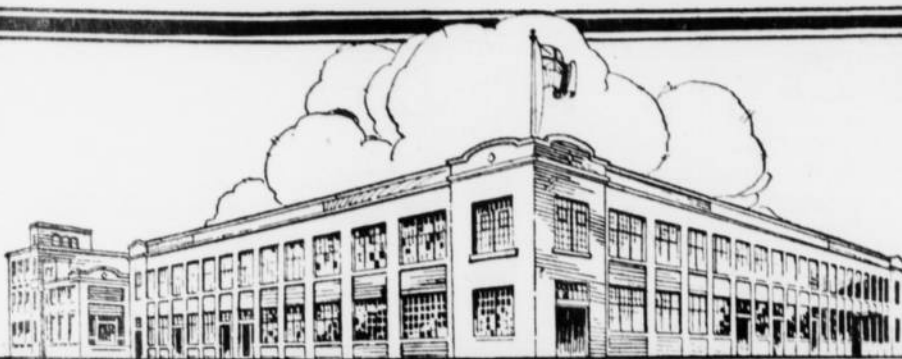
Posters for use in advertising campaign meetings, with spaces for place, date and speakers, may now be had from the Central office. They are furnished practically at cost—60 cents per 100. Order your supply any time.

#### Conference of Candidates

Arrangements are being made for a conference of all U.F.M. candidates, to be held in Winnipeg, with a view to getting acquainted, discussing campaign points, co-ordinating methods of exposition of the platform, etc. It is felt that this will be of great assistance to the individual candidate and that it will launch the final stage of the campaign in a fashion that will inspire assurance and confidence.

#### The City of Winnipeg

The Progressive organization in Winnipeg is advancing satisfactorily. An executive of over forty active workers has been appointed and is pushing the movement with energy and success. There is every indication that a large body of opinion in the city is waiting the opportunity to support the ideals and principles of the movement. Arrangements for nomination will be made in the near future.



## Now Built in Canada

### Delco-Light Success Makes Canadian Factory Necessary

So successfully has Delco-Light (the modern electric light and power system) brought city conveniences and comforts to Canadian farm and country homes, that a big Canadian factory is necessary to meet the demand.

Each year sees new thousands of farms made brighter and safer and more profitable through Delco-Light. Today Delco-Light has over 160,000 satisfied users.

From the Delco-Light division of the General Motors Corporation factories at Oshawa, Ont., are coming the best

and most efficient Delco-Light plants ever built. They are economical of fuel, need little attention, serve dependably all the year round. They light the farm or country home and outbuildings, supply power to pump water and do a dozen other chores around the place. They pay for themselves in time and money saved.

Delco-Light is made in 25 styles and sizes. No matter how big or small your requirements, there is a size to fit your needs exactly. Write your nearest distributor or direct to us for interesting Delco-Light literature.

**Delco-Light Co. of Canada, Limited, Oshawa, Ontario**

Breen Motor Company - Winnipeg  
Bruce Robinson Distributors - Calgary  
Bruce Robinson Supplies - Moose Jaw

# DELCO-LIGHT

25  
Styles and Sizes  
a size for  
every need

## THE SAFEGUARDS YOU REQUIRE

Home Investments, backed by undoubted security, are the best investments



Many, in their desire to attain wealth, quickly lose what they save in questionable ventures

## Province of Alberta Demand Savings Certificates

*are the safest form of investment that can be desired*

Dating from July 1st, 1922, they bear interest at the rate of four and one-half per cent. (4½%) per annum, and may be cashed any time at the office of the Provincial Treasurer.

These Certificates may be purchased in denominations of \$5, \$10, \$25, \$50, \$100, \$500, \$1,000 and \$10,000.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA  
4½% Savings Certificates  
are payable on Demand

For further particulars write or apply to

**HON. H. GREENFIELD,**

Provincial Treasurer,

Parliament Buildings, EDMONTON, ALBERTA

**W. V. NEWSON,**

Deputy Provincial Treasurer,



## Index to Classified Advertisements

Livestock. Situations Vacant.  
Poultry. Situations Wanted.  
Seeds. Solicitors—Patent and  
Farm Lands. Legal.  
Farm Machinery and Taxidermy.  
Autos. Honey, Syrup, Fruits,  
Nursery Stock. Vegetables, etc.  
Hay and Feed. General Miscellaneous.  
Lumber, Fence Posts, Produce.  
etc.

## LIVESTOCK See also General Miscellaneous

## HORSES

DRAFT STALLION WANTED IN EXCHANGE for work horse. W. A. McAlister, Winter, Sask.

## CATTLE—Aberdeen-Angus

BULLS FOR SALE AT BEEF PRICES—WE have six choice registered Aberdeen-Angus bulls, 13 to 15 months, to clear at \$75 each; practically 8½c. pound. Act now. Satisfaction guaranteed. Connor and Hutchinson, Goodwater, Sask. 24-3

SELLING—TWO REGISTERED ABERDEEN-ANGUS bulls, one four years, one 15 months. M. E. Banting, Highgate, Sask. 22-5

## Shorthorns

SELLING—TWO ROAN, ONE RED, REGISTERED Shorthorn bulls, 21, 15 and 14 months old, \$125 each. S. Gingrich, Guernsey, Sask.

SELLING—SMALL HERD OF EIGHT PURE-BRED Shorthorns; leaving farm. N. McVicar, Otterburne, Man. 24-2

SELLING—REGISTERED SHORTHORN BULL, roan, quiet, three years, \$110. O. Holland, Dilke, Sask. 24-2

SHORTHORNS—YEARLING BULLS, COWS and heifers. E. T. Johnson, McLean, Sask. 24-2

## Holsteins

## MODERN MILKING MARVELS



For Milk, Butter, Cheese, Veal, Beef

HOLSTEIN-  
FRIESIANS ARE  
UNRIVALLED.

If You Can't Buy a  
Herd Can't Buy a

Free Booklets and all information from Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada.

BOX 148 BRANTFORD, ONT.

THE PROVEN HOLSTEIN BULL, LES PRINCE Angelle Dekol, four years, son of Prince Angelle Meethilde, with over 30 R.O.P. daughters; tuberculin tested; photo and full particulars on application. Elwell Tamarac Stock Farm, Blackfalds, Alta. 21-5

AUCTION SALE OF REGISTERED HOLSTEINS, June 20, Wm. Ellenburgh, Rocky Mountain House, Alta.

## Herefords

SELLING—HEREFORD BULLS AND FEMALES, all ages, tested for tuberculosis, quality choice. Prices right. H. E. Rubenstein, Carman, Man. 91f

FOR SALE—REGISTERED HEREFORD BULLS, Anxiety and Fairfax strains. Percy Williams, Fort Saskatchewan, Alta. 24-5

SELLING—YEARLING HEREFORD BULLS, registered, \$75 each. James Kidd, Nokomis, Sask. 24-3

## Red Polls

JUST ARRIVED FROM U.S.A. WITH SPLEN- did car lot of Red Polls; eight bulls fit for service, ten heifers and cows; all tuberculin tested. Prices right. Satisfaction guaranteed. W. J. McComb, 640 16 St., Brandon, Man. 22-3

## Ayrshires

TEN MILK COWS, AYRSHIRE GRADES, also heifers. James Allan, Hughenden, Alta. 24-3

## SWINE—Berkshires

MEADOWLAND FARM BERKSHIRES REGISTERED April pigs, from long, deep, mature sows, \$15 at eight weeks. Selects from first litters, \$12. Sired by University-bred boar. A few unrelated pairs, \$25. M. W. BAILEY, Druid, Sask.

## BACON TYPE BERKSHIRES

SIXTY head of splendid young stock ready to ship. Long, smooth, short legged. \$15 and \$20 each. Express prepaid. Pairs and trios unrelated. Satisfaction guaranteed. JAMES M. EWENS, BETHANY, MAN.

BACON TYPE BERKSHIRES, FROM EXHIBITION stock. Booking orders for April and May litters, from long, smooth mature sows, \$15 and \$20 each, according to quality; papers included. Can also supply unrelated pairs or trios. \$10 deposit with order. My sows are by first prize boar, second prize sow, Calgary. Thos. J. Horbridge, Crossfield, Alta.

BERKSHIRE BOARS, AMES RIVAL BREED- ing, March and April litters, \$16 each at eight weeks, with pedigree. Satisfaction guaranteed. Creelman Agricultural Society, Creelman, Sask. 201f

REGISTERED BERKSHIRES—\$12 to \$15, eight weeks, sired by son of Ames Rival 202. Only good bacon-type sows kept. April, May, June pigs. Woodleigh Farms, Ed. Sullivan, Broderick, Sask. 23-4

REGISTERED BERKSHIRES—AMES RIVAL strain, boars, \$13; sows, \$15 each at eight weeks old; papers included. A. S. Brown, Waseley, Sask. 23-2

REGISTERED BERKSHIRES, BACON TYPE, April farrow, \$16, eight weeks. A. W. Heritage, Harnsworth, Man. 20-5

MARCH AND APRIL LITTERS OF IMPROVED long English Berkshires, \$15 each; papers free. W. S. Dale, Viscount, Sask. 23-2

REGISTERED BERKSHIRES, BACON TYPE, April, May litters, eight weeks, \$15. C. E. Hicks, North Battleford, Sask. 23-3

FOR SALE—REGISTERED BERKSHIRES, \$15 each, unrelated pairs, June delivery. Wm. Ter- muende, Lanigan, Sask. 23-4

SELLING—BACON BERKSHIRES, PEDIG- reed, prize stock, \$12.50. W. Burgess, Foxwarren, Man. 24-2

REGISTERED BERKSHIRE MAY PIGS, BACON type, \$15 each, or two for \$25, at eight weeks old. Charles Webster, Kerrobert, Sask. 24-4

PURE-BRED BERKSHIRES, EXTRA CHOICE ones, at \$10 and \$12 each. L. Fahner, Chauvin, Alta. 24-2

BACON TYPE BERKSHIRES, APRIL FARROW, \$15 each. Peter McDonald, Viriden, Man. 22-4

CHOICE BERKSHIRES, MAY 18 LITTER, \$14. Ship C.N. or C.P. Geo. A. Park, Yarrow, Sask.

## FARMERS' MARKET PLACE

## WHERE YOU BUY, SELL OR EXCHANGE

No money is wasted in Guide classified ads. You say your say in the least number of words and we put your ad. where nobody will overlook it. Over 80,000 farmers can find your ad. every time it runs. Most important—it will run where the most advertising of this kind is run, and where most people (who are in the market) look for offerings. Try the economical way of Guide classified ads. We got results for others and can do it for you.

**FARMERS' CLASSIFIED**—Farmers' advertising of livestock, poultry, seed grain, machinery, etc., 9 cents a word for 1 or 2 weeks—8 cents a word for 3 or 4 consecutive weeks ordered at once—7 cents a word for 5 or 6 weeks ordered at once. Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example: "T. P. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the advertisement and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. All orders for classified advertising must be accompanied by cash. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

**LIVESTOCK DISPLAY CLASSIFIED**—\$6.75 per inch per week; 5 weeks for the price of 4; 9 weeks for the price of 7; 13 weeks for the price of 10. Stock cuts supplied free of charge. Cuts made to order. Cost \$5.00 apiece.

**COMMERCIAL**—9 cents a word classified—or \$8.40 an inch classified display—flat. Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

## Yorkshires

FOR SALE—LARGE YORKSHIRES, FINE bunch of young pigs, from big husky sows, \$15 at eight weeks. Satisfaction and pedigree absolutely guaranteed. Henry J. Pederson, Box 180, Redlyn, Sask. 20-5

REGISTERED YORKSHIRE WEANLINGS, \$15 and \$20 each for unrelated pairs; Willow Farm quality. Buy young, save money. Satisfaction guaranteed. M. J. Howes & Sons, Millet, Alta. 19-6

YORKSHIRES—APRIL FARROW, FROM prize-winning stock. Boars, \$17.50; gilts, \$12; pedigrees included. Chas. Fergstad, Round Hill, Alta. 19-6

REGISTERED YORKSHIRES, UNRELATED pairs, March, April, May, sired by prize winners, \$15 and \$20 each. Rothwell Farms, Regina, Sask. 20-6

YORKSHIRES, REGISTERED, MARCH, April, May pigs; any number; sire grand champion, Brandon; dams unbeatable. \$20. J. M. Southward, Lacombe, Alta. 22-6

YORKSHIRE BOARS, FROM MATURED SOWS, farrowed April 1 and 27, \$15, six weeks, pedigrees included. W. H. Lucy, Elgin, Man. 20-5

IMPROVED LARGE YORKSHIRES, APRIL litters, \$13. Pedigrees furnished. J. F. Carter, Box 43, Spy Hill, Sask. 20-5

YORKSHIRE PIGS, EITHER SEX, McDONALD dam and Thurston sire, pedigree included, \$12. James Partridge, Carnduff, Sask. 22-4

YORKSHIRES—APRIL AND MAY FARROW, either sex, \$15, eight weeks; pedigrees included. Beirsto Bros., Coronation, Alta. 23-3

SELLING — PURE-BRED YORKSHIRES, either sex, \$13, eight weeks. Arthur Cranswick, Moorpark, Man. 23-3

REGISTERED YORKSHIRE PIGS, BOTH sexes, eight weeks, \$14, including papers. R. Carter, Rathwell, Man. 23-3

REGISTERED YORKSHIRES, SIX MONTHS old, both sexes, \$25 each, papers included. John Gordon, Della, Alta. 24-3

YORKSHIRES, FROM PRIZE-WINNING and prolific strains, \$15, either sex. Geo. M. Deveson, Arden, Man. 24-3

## Duroc-Jerseys

SPRING PIGS AND BRED SOWS FOR SALE, pure-bred Duroc-Jerseys, the kind that pays, from Canada's largest prize herd. For full particulars, write J. W. Bailey & Sons, Importers and Breeders, Wetaskiwin, Alta. 21-5

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED Duroc-Jersey boars, ready for service; boar pigs; herd boar. Timothy seed. E. L. Swinney, Fishburn, Alta. 22-4

REGISTERED DUROCS, FROM MATURE sows, eight weeks, \$12. L. A. Bellows, Sherrard, Sask. 22-3

FOR SALE—APRIL LITTER DUROC-JERSEY pigs, both sex, \$12 each. Chas. Larsen, La Fleche, Sask. 23-3

REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEYS, EIGHT weeks, \$12 each, including papers. Satisfaction guaranteed. John Redgwick, Melville, Sask. 24-3

CHOICE DUROCS, MAY FIRST LITTER, long type, \$12.50, with pedigree, at eight weeks. Andrew G. Mitchell, Radisson, Sask. 24-2

FOR SALE—EIGHT REGISTERED DUROC-Jersey pigs, 15 dollars pair. Apply H. G. Clark, Kisbey, Sask.

## Poland-Chinas

MODERN BIG TYPE POLANDS, ON AP- proval. We offer for shipment at three months old, registered pigs, either sex, from imported sire and dams, at \$50 for the tops. Pigs from Canadian-bred dams and imported sires at \$30. Our boars by Checkers and Liberator, and sows from Checkers, Liberator, Chanticleer and others. We ship tops only and ship prepaid; if you don't like them on arrival, return at our expense and we refund your money. We breed the best and select for length and bacon type. Bittern Lake Ranch, Bittern Lake, Alta. 191f

MODERN BIG TYPE POLAND PIGS, NOW ready to ship, from imported sires and dams, \$40 each; from Canadian bred sows and imported boars at \$20. Our boar, by Pick, by the renowned Pickett. Our pigs are those of the bacon type. R. P. Roop, Millet, Alta.

## Hampshires

POPLAR GROVE HAMPSHIRE—35 WEAN- lings, from imported sows, \$20 each; from Canadian bred sows, \$15 each. Bred gilts, beauties, to farrow in August, \$40 and \$45 each. Papers included. T. G. Ratcliff, Gladstone, Man.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE weanlings, boars only, farrowed May first, \$15 each, at eight weeks. Joe Marriott, Wiwa Hill, Sask. 22-3

HAMPSHIRE—YOUNG SOWS, EIGHT WEEKS and over, from registered stock, \$10. W. Parkin, Innisfail, Alta.

## Tamworths

REGISTERED TAMWORTH BOARS, \$15 AT eight weeks. R. C. McMillan, Wordsworth, Sask. 23-2

## Various

SELLING—YOUNG PIGS, FARROWED MAY 3 and 13, price \$6.00 each. A. Innes, Sharpwood, Man.

## DOGS, FOXES, FURS &amp; PET STOCK

THE CHOICE OF PEDIGREED AND REGIS- tered silver black breeding foxes. Buy the best. Reid Bros., Bothwell, Ont. 13-16

PURE-BRED SABLE AND WHITE COLLIE puppies, \$8.00. Fred Bowes, Westbourne, Man. 23-3

SCOTCH COLLIE PUPS, FROM GOOD heifers. Males, \$4.00; females, \$3.00. A. Jacobson, Ridgeville, Man.

COLLIE PUPS, FROM GOOD HEELERS, TWO months. Males, \$5.00; females, \$3.00. V. Tompkins, Minto, Man.

## POULTRY See also General Miscellaneous

## Turkeys, Ducks and Geese

PURE-BRED FAWN AND WHITE INDIAN Runner duck eggs, \$2.00 per ten. F. Whiting, Traylor, Sask. 23-2

## Rhode Islands

RHODE ISLAND REDS, EITHER COMB, choice laying, exhibition stock, eggs, 15 for \$1.50; 30, \$3.00. Andrew G. Mitchell, Radisson, Sask. 23-2

CROOK'S ROSE COMB REDS, NO BETTER stock obtainable, \$2.00 setting, \$8.00 100. Chicks, 30c. each; \$25 100. Red Feather Yards, Letellier, Man. 23-2

## Plymouth Rocks

"BUSY B" BARRED ROCK EGGS, 15, \$1.50; 30, \$3.00. Lovely lilac trees, dozen, \$1.00. Mrs. A. Cooper, Treesbank, Man. 15-6

## Leghorns

PALMER'S FAMOUS SILVER MEDAL WINTER laying S. C. White Leghorns. Western Canadian Leghorn headquarters. Special price for June and July chicks, the best months, \$19.50 per 100; regular price \$27. Order from this ad. to ensure delivery. We specialize in long distance ship- ments and can ship safely to Fort William. Cata- log on request. T. W. Palmer, R.M.D. No. 4, Victoria, B.C. 19-6

## Wyandottes

WHITE WYANDOTTE HATCHING EGGS, Rose Comb, Martin and university bred-to-lay strains; safely packed; \$1.50 per 15, \$5.00 per 60. J. B. Fraser, Major, Sask. 23-3

BUFF, SILVER-LACED, WHITE AND GOLDEN Wyandotte hatching eggs, \$1.50 setting for balance of season. W. R. Stockton, Wordsworth, Sask.

## SUNDRY BREEDS

L. F. SOLLY, LAKEVIEW POULTRY FARM, Westholme, B.C., breeder of very vigorous heavy- laying strains of White Wyandottes and White Leghorns. Why not get the best? Sale of breeding stock. Write now for illustrated catalogue and price list. 24-8

PRIZE-WINNING S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS, Buff Orpington, Chanticleer. Balance of season, \$3.00 for 15, \$5.00 for 30 eggs. Iwana Poultry Ranch, Asquith, Sask. 20-5

## BABY CHICKS

BETTER BABY CHICKS, FROM OUR BRED- to-lay Leghorns, Rocks, Wyandottes. Safe del- ivery. Columbia Poultry Ranch, Steveston, B.C.



## BABY CHICKS

16 VARIETIES, All pure-bred, high egg-producing stock; re- duced prices for June and July.

## EGGS FOR HATCHING

Half price after May 15. Write for catalogue today and order early.

UNITED POULTRY FARMS, WINNIPEG



## Fielding's New Tariff

hasn't put farm machinery on the free list—not by a long shot. But if you have some used machinery for sale, you can at least get some satisfaction from the fact that you will still be able to realize a satisfactory price for it if you run a little classified ad. in The Guide.

TRACTORS—BREAKING PLOWS—SEPARATORS—ENGINES—  
WATER AND GASOLINE TANKS—BINDERS—SHEAF LOAD-  
ERS—GRAIN WAGONS.—ETC.

are all saleable at this season. Don't forget, some farmer is wishing he knew where he could buy what you have for sale. See top of first classified page for information and instructions.

The Grain Growers' Guide - Winnipeg, Man.

## BABY CHICKS

THE largest Exhibit in the West; heated in my own electric brood- ers. Come and see them. Book your order now. Pure- bred, guaranteed Egg Laying strain, 95 per cent. alive at your station. Catalogue free. Alex. Taylor, Baby Chick Ship- per, 311 Colony Street, Winnipeg, Man.

## Poultry Supplies

INCUBATORS, POULTRY SUPPLIES, COR- rugated hatching egg boxes, 15-egg, \$2.40; 30-egg, \$3.50 per dozen. 40-page catalog free, gives full line poultry appliances. Write, Brett Manufactur- ing Co., Winnipeg.

## SEEDS See also General Miscellaneous

## Grass Seed

## Pure Western Rye Grass Seed

CHOICE, carefully re-cleaned and tested. No ergot. Free information re culture. Prompt shipments. Ten years' experience growing and selling this seed and no complaints. Satisfaction guaranteed. 6½ cents per pound, sacked. Grow hay, pasture and whenever you wish kill it with one plowing. Wire orders. Can ship C.O.D. F. J. WHITING Registered Stock and Seed Farm TRAYNOR - SASK.

SELLING—CHOICE CLEAN WESTERN RYE grass seed, government germination test 95%, guaranteed absolutely free of noxious weeds. Have supplied from this stock the seed require- ments of Northern Experimental Farm, University of Saskatchewan, Dominion Forestry Farm, Saskatoon; Provincial Hospital Farm, North Battleford, eight cents a pound, sacks from 10 lb. Sackload, W. T. McAulay, Box 668, Saskatoon.

BROME AND WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED of best quality, mixed half and half, at 10 cents per pound. Winning at provincial seed fair. Free pamphlet re culture. Prompt shipment. Allow 14 pounds per acre. We specialize. Hallman Grass Seed Growers, Benton (C.N.R.), or Empress (C.P.R.), Alta. 181f

SELLING—WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED, cleaned, bagged, six cents pound. Stanley Ilesley, Lashburn, Sask. 8-11

SELLING—RYE GRASS SEED, FREE FROM noxious weeds, seven cents pound. Maclean, Floral, Sask. 22-3

## Rye

FALL RYE, GOOD CLEAN SEED, SOW NOW, makes splendid fall pasture, \$1.40 per bushel, sacked. Andrew G. Mitchell, Radisson, Sask. 24-2

FOR SALE—WINTER SEED RYE, \$1.00 PER bushel, cleaned. W. G. Muir, Traynor, Sask. 23-2

## FARM LANDS See also General Miscellaneous

## You Can Make a Good Living

ON Vancouver Island, B.C., on from five acres upwards, in small fruit, growing, poultry or mixed farming, and be really enjoying life in our wonderful climate. You never freeze; you never roast; no mosquitoes. Write for pamphlets, maps and information about improved or uncleared land. FRANCO-CANADIAN COMPANY LTD. 110 Belmont House VICTORIA, B.C.

BRITISH COLUMBIA FARMS—IF YOU ARE thinking of moving to a warmer climate, there are unlimited opportunities for farmers in B.C. Our farm-selling organization reaches every part of this province, and in every district we can offer you small chicken ranches, fruit farms, dairy and mixed farms and cattle ranches. The Okanagan district, the Cariboo, Fraser Valley and Vancouver Island, also large tracts in Northern B.C., are carefully worked by our branch offices, and you can rely upon good service. Pemberton & Son, 418 Howe Street, Vancouver. Branch offices at Kelowna, Chilliwack, Cloverdale, Mission, Victoria.

\$1,500 GETS 335-ACRE FARM, TEN CATTLE, growing crops and three horses, sheep, poultry, hogs and full equipment if taken now; on improved road, convenient market town; 100 acres tillable and very productive; 50-cow creek-watered pasture; about 3,000 cords wood, 100,000 feet pine timber; eight-room house, 25-cow barn, stable, poultry house, etc. To close affairs, all \$5,500; only \$1,500 cash. Details, section 7, illustrated catalog. Canadian farm bargains. Free. Strout Farm Agency, 13 B.B. King St. West, Toronto, Canada.

WIDOW MUST SELL 160-ACRE FARM, horses, four cows, poultry, equipment, stovewood tillage; on good road near R.R. town; loamy tillage; wire-fenced pasture; about 200 cords poplar; good two-story house, 20-cow barn, gran- ary, stable. For quick sale, \$2,200; part cash. Wm. L. Morton, Strout Farm Agency, Lauder, Man., Canada.

CALIFORNIA LANDS—FONTANA, ORANGE groves and vineyards, 18,000 acres, 48 miles east of Los Angeles, seven miles west of San Bernardino, in the centre of the orange country. We offer improved groves and vineyards, or raw land, which we will plant for you. Get our pamphlets. Pem- erton & Son, 418 Howe St., Vancouver, B.C. 151f

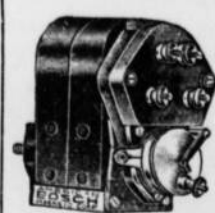
FOR SALE—160 ACRES; 80 ACRES CROP, balance ready to break; fenced; five miles from Wainwright, two from Fabyan; section pasture joining for rent, fenced; buildings; spring water; wood. Apply owner, F. B. Gano, Wainwright, Alta. 24-3

I HAVE CASH BUYERS FOR SALEABLE farms. Will deal with owners only. Give descrip- tion and cash price. Morris M. Perkins, 601 Guitard Bldg., Columbia, Mo.

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR CASH, no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 18, Lincoln, Nebr. 1f

WANTED—TO HEAR FROM OWNER OF land for sale. O. K. Hawley, Baldwin, Wisconsin. 19-4

## FARM MACHINERY &amp; AUTOS



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**SELLING—WATERLOO BOY TRACTOR, 12-24**  
Little Giant tractor, 16-22 Reo Light truck, Hamilton four-furrow power-lift disc plow, extension rims for Waterloo Boy tractor, two Hansen binder hitches. All are in running order. Or will exchange any of the above for Fordson tractor or Ford car. Must be in good condition. Paul Dunton, Lang, Sask. 23-3

**PLOWS FOR SALE—1 CAR LOAD COCKSHUTT**  
engine plows, \$150 each. Separator—one second-hand 26-46 Case separator, all complete, model 1920, \$950. Tractors—Five second-hand, 15-27 Case 1920 model. Apply Aime Benard, 5 National Trust Bldg., Winnipeg. 23-3

**SELLING—SAWYER-MASSEY SEPARATOR, 22-36**, run 90 days; International gas tractor, 20-horse. Terms, \$1,000 Cash balance December 1, or all cash \$900. Wilcott McComb, Beresford, Man. 23-3

**FOR SALE—SAWYER-MASSEY 32-INCH SELF-**  
feeder, run ten days; Case high bagger and weigher, drive belt guide. Nelson Banister, Oak Lake, Man. 22-5

**SELLING—SAWYER-MASSEY SEPARATOR, 28-44**, A1 condition. Price right. Also two 12-in. breaker bottoms for Great West gang, \$20. A. S. Brown, Wolseley, Sask. 23-2

**SELLING—12-25 CASE TRACTOR, GOOD CON-**  
dition. Can be seen at Stephen Russell's, Edrans, Man. Valued at \$1,000. What offers? Cash and terms. Jas. C. Hunter, Brookdale, Man. 23-3

**BLIZZARD FREEZERS, TWO QUARTS, \$1.90**  
four, \$3.50; six, \$3.90; eight, \$5.25. Trade—Titan, Case, Rumely, Hart-Parr tractors. Take Fordsons or Fords part payment. C. S. Jones, Roland, Man. 23-3

**SELLING—TWO HORSE RIDING CORN CUL-**  
tivator, in first-class condition, practically new, all complete. First \$35 takes it. H. Gorrell, Oxbow, Sask. 23-3

**SELLING—THRESHING OUTFIT, 10-20 EN-**  
gine, Titan, 24-inch Racine separator, complete with belts, \$1,400. Also 12-ft. International cultivator, nearly new, \$95. Allan Findlay, Shoal Lake, Man. 23-3

**SELL OR EXCHANGE FOR SMALLER OUT-**  
fit—36-58 Case separator and 25-50 Sawyer-Massey gas engine, good repair. Wm. Gowan, Katrine, Man. 24-2

**SELLING, CHEAP—32-INCH GARDEN CITY**  
feeder, perfect condition, run two short seasons; parts for 32-56 Aultman-Taylor separator. A. V. Johnson, Pinkham, Sask. 23-3

**10-FT. INTERNATIONAL TANDEM DISCS,**  
almost new, \$100 cash. R. C. Currie, Thornhill, Man. 23-3

**SELLING—CASE 10-20, \$375; CUSHMAN SEPA-**  
rator, 24-46, \$650. Robert Whiteman, Silvertown, Man. 24-3

**SELLING—DISC PLOW, THREE-FURROW,**  
Cockshutt. Cheap for cash. Used two weeks. L. J. Cox, Portage la Prairie, Man. 23-3

**WANTED—WRECKED FORDSONS. STATE**  
condition, amount work done, price. F. Post, Viceroy, Sask. 23-2

**McLAUGHLIN CAR FOR SALE—TRADE FOR**  
steam tractor. Albert Olson, Teulon, Man. 23-3

#### HAY AND FEED

**OATS—WE BUY BY SAMPLE OR GRADE,**  
government outturn. Hay for sale or any kind of feed, car lots or less. Laling Bros. Ltd., Winnipeg. 21-13

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**FENCE POSTS—SPLIT CEDAR, ROUND TAM-**  
arac and willow. Write for delivered prices. Enterprise Lumber Co., Edmonton, Alta. 23-3

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#### TANNING

##### PROGRESSIVE TANNERY

EDMONTON  
CUSTOM TANNERS OF LEATHER AND ROBES.  
WRITE FOR LITERATURE.

## The Cheerful Plowman

J. Edw. Tuft



#### The Use of Weeds

"These noxious weeds," Merstackle raves, "put honest men in early graves; they steal the cream of summer joy from everybody and his boy! Between the seasons' rushing spells I'd like to rest my muscle cells; I'd like to doff my working hat, catch up on sleep and put on fat, but then the weeds begin to sprout, in field and lane and all about! They hound a working man to death and chase him till he's out of breath! If there's a place where weeds don't grow, that's surely where I'd like to go! If there's a spot where mustard seed, where thistle down and tumble weed, where all these hordes of outlaw plants, their nieces, nephews and their aunts, are all unknown, let me declare I'd like to have my shanty there!" "A weedless land! Ah, man!" said I, "in such a place I'd rust and die! I'm very certain, don't you know, I'd never touch my precious hoe; and hoeing not, I'm satisfied I'd toss my garden rake aside! And cultivate? I reckon not! All that would be an art forgot! You wouldn't catch me poking 'round, employed at that stirring up the ground! I'd harrow just the minimum—if not at first that time would come! My acres, groomed the easy way, would lose a little every day; they'd lose in time all vital touch, get sick and not amount to much! I'd get too slow to draw my breath, and crumble off and rust to death! So, I'm inclined to think of weeds as one of our peculiar needs; they force a man to stir and hoe, and make both farm and farmer grow!"

#### Honey, Syrup, Fruits, Vegetables, Etc.

**OKANAGAN FRUIT RICH IN COLOR,**  
flavor and preserving properties. Get from the man who grows it. Post card brings price list. Two cents to establish an acquaintance which honest service will maintain. A. H. Steven, West Summerland, Okanagan Valley, B.C. 22-4

**STRAWBERRIES, DEPENDABLE, \$2.85 STAND-**  
ard crate. Price list, 20 varieties other fruits, sent on request. Quality Fruit Farms, Chilliwack, B.C. 22-4

**CLOVER AND GOLDEN ROD HONEY, MIXED,**  
five-lb. lithographed tins, 12 per crate, \$9.00; Clover, five-plate lots, \$9.50 per crate. P. Leonard, Hagersville, Ont. 23-2

**FOR SALE—RHUBARB, 2 1/2 CENTS PER**  
pound. Nelson Clark, Treesbank, Man. 24-2

**GOOSEBERRIES, \$2.00; STRAWBERRIES,**  
\$3.25. W. G. Littlejohn, Erickson, B.C. 23-8

#### GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS



#### Cleaning, Dyeing, Fur Renovating, Repairing

a specialty. Reasonable charges. Price list on request.

ARTHUR ROSE LTD.

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IF ROSE CLEANED IT—IT'S C-L-E-A-N

**TURN A VALVE AND COOK OR HEAT—THE**  
Oliver oil-gas burner makes any cooking or heating stove a gas stove. Burns coal oil (kerosene); cooks, bakes better, cheaper; keeps home warmer; you regulate flame; no fires to start; no dirt; simple; safe; easily put in or taken out; no damage to stove. For literature, address Keenan, 672 Dufferin Ave., Winnipeg. 23-2

**ALL-SMILE WASHING POWDER—SAFE AND**  
labor-saving; takes dirt from anything, also good for cleaning autos, paint and radiators. For sample packet by return mail (sufficient for 12 washings), send us 20 cents in stamps. All-Smile Mfg. Co. Ltd., 401 Builders Exchange, Winnipeg. 23-2

**DR. SCOTT'S ELECTRIC HAIR BRUSHES AND**  
combs will relieve headache. Brushes, \$1.50, \$2.75, \$4.00, postpaid. Ladies combs, \$1.00; gent's, 75c. P. Moon, 2039 Louise Ave., Brandon, Man. 23-8

**BROATCH GOPHER VIRUS, GUARANTEED**  
to exterminate, we've proved it. Testimonials furnished. \$2.50 and \$5.00 bottle, mailed. Broatch Seed, Moose Jaw, Sask. 24-3

**FOR SALE—QUILTS MADE FROM CLEAN**  
carded wool, size 70-72. \$8.50. Box 110, Leslie Sask. 23-3

#### PRODUCE

##### LIVE POULTRY WANTED

Hens, in good condition Up to 22c  
Young Roosters Up to 18c  
Old Roosters 10c  
Turkeys Highest Market Price  
Prices f.o.b. Winnipeg. Crates prepaid to any part of Manitoba or Saskatchewan. CANADIAN PRODUCE CO., 83 Lusted St., WINNIPEG

#### Our Ottawa Letter

Continued from Page 3

for a pair of boots. Mr. Gould condemned the budget and also the conduct of our banks in lending Canadian money outside the country. Mr. Steedsman, of Souris, criticized the inadequacy of the tariff reductions. Mr. Coote, of Macleod, averred that unless the West was accorded more equitable treatment a serious situation might arise, and Mr. Campbell, of Mackenzie, proved that at Yorkton Mackenzie King had advocated the total abolition of the sales tax, and had therefore been guilty of a shameless repudiation of election pledges.

## THOMPSON, SONS & COMPANY

Established 1884

### GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS

ADVANCES MADE  
ON SHIPPING  
BILLS

GRADING CAREFULLY  
SUPERVISED

WRITE, WIRE OR  
PHONE FOR SHIP-  
PING INSTRUCTIONS

700-703 GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG, CANADA

## The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Man., June 9, 1922

**WHEAT**—Prices have had a further decline during the week of around 5c per bushel. Weather conditions for the growing crop are ideal. Rain has been general throughout the West during past few days, followed by lower temperature, and reports indicate that all grains are in excellent growing condition. The U.S. crop report issued yesterday shows an estimated increase over last year of from 50 to 60 million bushels. Cash demand only fair, with small quantities changing hands. Premiums on No. 1 and 2 are off half a cent from a week ago. Millers and exporters are buying rather sparingly being evidently aware of the fact that there seems enough old wheat to go round, and it will not be very long before the new one is available. On the whole the situation is not encouraging to higher values at present time, although the market will be susceptible to any adverse crop reports.

**OATS**—Price shows a decline of several cents per bushel from a week ago. Demand for both cash and futures poor and market has reflected weakness on other grains, offerings continue light.

**BARLEY**—Built and without feature, declining in sympathy with other grains. Cash demand fair with offerings light.

**FLAX**—Market has had a heavy decline showing a loss of about 13 cents during past week. Fair demand from crushers for No. 1 N.W. and No. 2 C.W. flax.

#### WINNIPEG FUTURES

	June 5 to June 10 inclusive	5	6	7	8	9	10	Week Ago	Year Ago
Wheat—									
July 128	125 1/2	127 1/2	126 1/2	126 1/2	126 1/2	131 1/2	178 1/2		
Oct 119 1/2	117 1/2	118 1/2	117 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	121 1/2	137 1/2		
Oats—									
July 53 1/2	52 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	54 1/2	46 1/2		
Oct. 46 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	47 1/2	44 1/2		
Barley—									
July 67 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	68 1/2	79 1/2		
Oct. 62 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	64 1/2	75 1/2		
Flax—									
July 234 1/2	230 1/2	232 1/2	230 1/2	225 1/2	222 1/2	238 1/2	185 1/2		
Oct. 225 1/2	220 1/2	221 1/2	218 1/2	214 1/2	210 1/2	228 1/2	189 1/2		
Rye—									
July 94 1/2	93 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	91 1/2	102 1/2	153 1/2		

#### MINNEAPOLIS CLOSING PRICES

Spring wheat—No. 1 dark northern, \$1.43 1/2 to \$1.56 1/2; No. 1 northern, \$1.42 1/2 to \$1.51 1/2; No. 2 dark northern \$1.41 1/2 to \$1.52 1/2; No. 2 northern, \$1.39 1/2 to \$1.48 1/2; No. 3 northern, \$1.32 1/2 to \$1.43 1/2. Montana—No. 1 dark hard, \$1.42 1/2 to \$1.47 1/2; No. 1 hard, \$1.34 1/2 to \$1.39 1/2. Durum—No. 1 amber, \$1.21 1/2 to \$1.26 1/2; No. 1, \$1.16 1/2 to \$1.21 1/2; No. 2 amber, \$1.18 1/2 to \$1.23 1/2; No. 2, \$1.13 1/2 to \$1.18 1/2; No. 3 amber, \$1.11 1/2 to \$1.20 1/2; No. 3, \$1.09 1/2 to \$1.14 1/2. Corn—No. 2 yellow, 53 1/2c to 54 1/2c; No. 3 yellow, 52c to 52 1/2c; No. 4 yellow, 50 1/2c to 51 1/2c; No. 2 mixed, 52 1/2c to 53 1/2c; No. 3 mixed 50 1/2c to 51 1/2c. Oats—No. 2 white, 33 1/2c to 34 1/2c; No. 3 white 32 1/2c to 33 1/2c; No. 4 white, 31 1/2c to 32 1/2c. Barley—Choice to fancy, 55c to 58c; medium to good, 51c to 54c; lower grades, 48c to 50c. Rye—No. 2, 86 1/2c to 87 1/2c. Flaxseed—No. 1, \$2.49 1/2 to \$2.51 1/2.

#### WINNIPEG

The Livestock Department U.G.G. Ltd., report as follows for week ending June 9: Receipts this week: Cattle 2,436; hogs 3,762; sheep 473. Last week: Cattle 1,841; hogs 3,103; sheep 470.

The remarkable growth of grass this spring has unfortunately encouraged many farmers in the shipping of their grass cattle to market. It is nothing short of folly to ship out thin cattle at this season of the year. The demand for stockers and feeders is very limited, and during the next six weeks prices on thin cattle will be very disappointing. Too many farmers seem unable to judge between an animal which is full of grass in the pasture field and the one that is finished for butcher purposes. Altogether too many of the former class are coming forward, and when these are shipped long distances to market they arrive in very poor condition for sale. The only hope of securing satisfactory prices out of these unfinished cattle is to hold them back on grass until they are in shape for butcher purposes, or until the demand for stockers and feeders improves. Thin butcher cattle are selling close in line with last week's quotations, the only weakness being noted on medium cows and calves.

#### WHEAT PRICES

June 5 to June 10, inclusive

Date	1 N	2 N	3 N	4	5	6
June 5	134 1/2	129 1/2	120 1/2	111 1/2	101 1/2	88 1/2
6	131 1/2	127 1/2	118 1/2	108 1/2	97 1/2	85 1/2
7	133 1/2	129 1/2	120 1/2	108 1/2	99 1/2	87 1/2
8	133 1/2	129 1/2	119 1/2	107 1/2	97 1/2	86 1/2
9	133 1/2	129 1/2	119 1/2	107 1/2	97 1/2	86 1/2
10	133 1/2	129 1/2	119 1/2	107 1/2	97 1/2	86 1/2
Week	138 1/2	133 1/2	124 1/2	114 1/2	104 1/2	91 1/2
Year Ago	191 1/2	189 1/2	182 1/2	175 1/2	163 1/2	148 1/2

#### Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur, June 5 to June 10, inclusive

Date	WHEAT Feed	2 CW		3 CW		OATS Ex Fd		1 Fd		2 Fd		BARLEY				FLAX			RYE	
												3 CW	4 CW	Rej.	Fd	1 NW	2 CW	3 CW	2 CW	
June 5	78	54½	51½	51½	50½	46½	67½	65	62½	60½	232½	228½	214½	92½						
6	75½	53½	51½	51½	49½	46½	65½	64	61½	59½	228½	224½	210	91½						
7	77½	54½	52	52	50	46½	65½	64	61½	59½	232	228	212	93½						
8	76½	53½	51½	51½	49½	46½	65½	63½	61½	59½	229½	225½	210½	92½						
9	77½	52½	50	50	48	45½	65½	63½	60½	58½	224½	220½	205½	92½						
10	77½	52½	50	50	47½	45½	65½	63½	60½	58½	222	217	202	90						
Week Ago	81½	55½	52½	52½	50½	46½	68½	65½	63½	61½	236	232	218	100½						
Year Ago	...	47½	42½	42½	40½	40	80	77½	69½	69½	184½	180	155	154						

#### EGGS AND POULTRY

**WINNIPEG**—Eggs: This market is lower. Dealers are now quoting country shippers 22 1/2c for straight receipts delivered. Extras are jobbing at 32c to 34c, firsts 29c to 30c, seconds 24c to 25c. Some eggs are reported rolling this market from Moose Jaw, costing, f.o.b. shipping point, extras 31c, firsts 28c, seconds 24c. There were 19 inspections in the prairie provinces last week. Poultry: Market unchanged.

**REGINA, SASKATOON AND MOOSE JAW**—Eggs: Dealers are quoting country shippers 21c to 22c loss off and jobbing straight receipts at 24c. Retail prices range from 25c to 30c. In the North Battleford section gatherers are receiving 20c, these eggs retailing at 25c. Poultry: No poultry is reported moving in the southern part of the province, but in the North Battleford section some live fowl, cocks are coming in costing 18c.

**EDMONTON**—Eggs: This market is easier. Production is reported to be practically unchanged and the quality fair considering the season. Country shippers are being quoted extras 26c, firsts 22c, seconds 15c delivered. Extras are jobbing at 30c, firsts 27c, seconds 20c. Poultry—unchanged.

**CALGARY**—Eggs: Dealers are quoting on a graded basis extras 27c to 29c, firsts 24c to 26c, seconds 17c delivered. Receipts are reported very heavy and the quality is poor with a larger percentage of watery and heavy yolks. Poultry: No business reported.

#### GERMANY BUYS WOOL

One of the factors in the marked strengthening of the wool market is the resumption of buying by Germany. In the last six months that country has bought five times as much of the better grades as it did in 1920, and twenty per cent. more than in 1913, the last pre-war year.





FROM A KODAK NEGATIVE

## *Take a KODAK with you*

Dad showing Billie and Bess a trick of the trade makes a picture you want of the fishing excursion.

There will be plenty of such trips this summer—even if you only get away a day at a time—and chances for pictures are endless. The farm itself is full of them.

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